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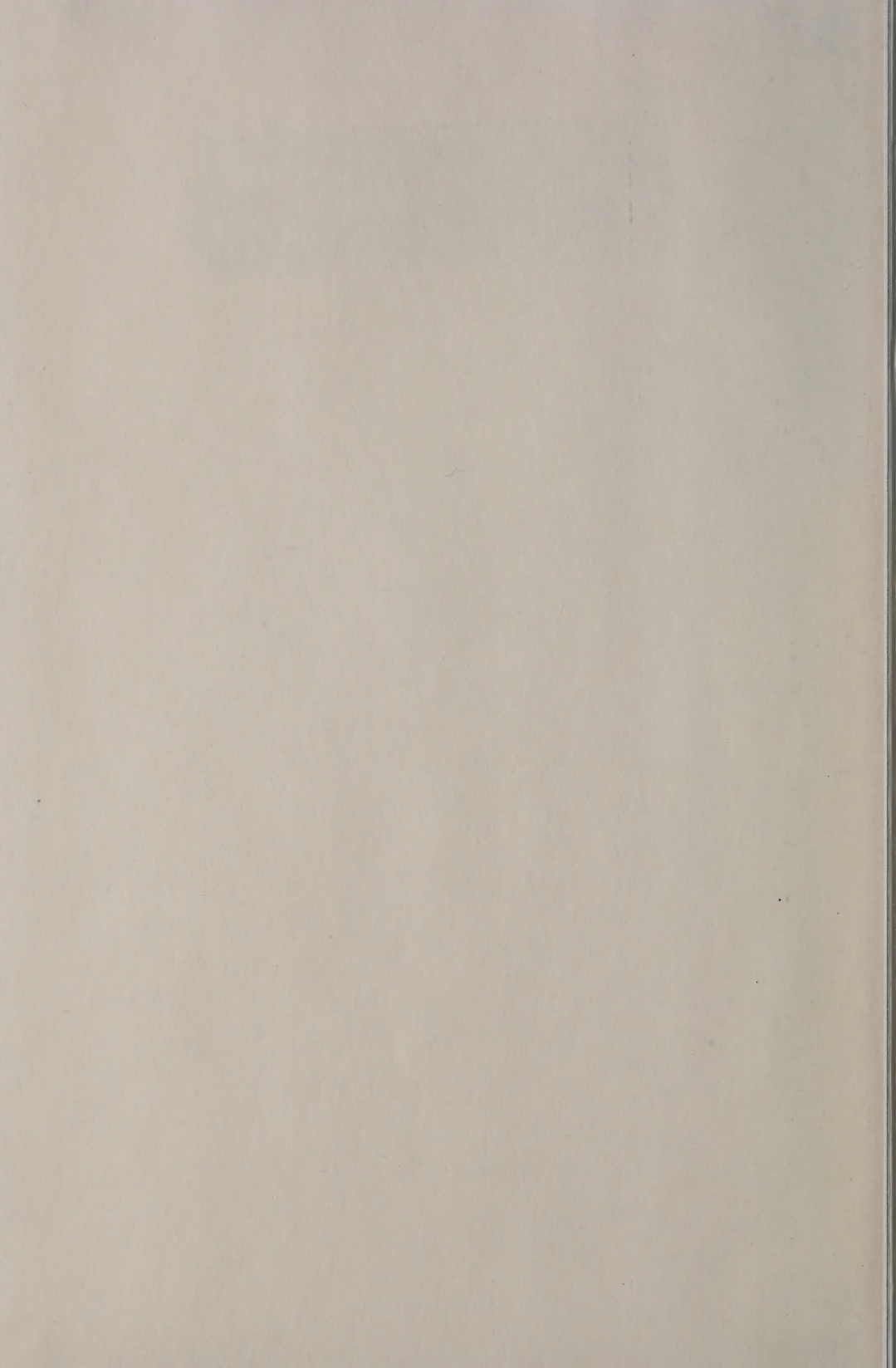
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COPELAND, WILLIS R.

THE LOGAN GUARDS OF

LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



THE LOGAN GUARDS

Of Lewistown, Pennsylvania

Our First Defenders of 1861

A HISTORY

By WILLIS R. COPELAND



Published 1962 By
Mifflin County Historical Society
Lewistown, Pa.





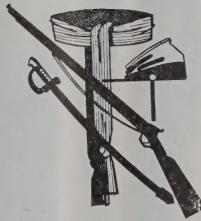
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Price \$1.75



CAPT. JOHN B. SELHEIMER
Commander of the Logan Guards

Introduction

By J. MARTIN STROUP

Mifflin County has had a military history of note from the gallant defense of Fort Granville against overwhelming odds in 1756, on down through the Revolution when the frontier militia under Col. Arthur Buchanan, Jr. turned back the attacks of the British-inspired Indians. The Juniata Guards won renown for themselves and fame for their county on the battlefields of Mexico in 1847.

Then it was in 1861 that the county's young men were to form the vanguard of the nation's forces in answering President Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the rebellion started when southern forces fired on Fort Sumter.

The call for the organization of a militia company here in 1858 found a community alert to the trouble brewing in the nation and young men eager to be organized and trained for any emergency which might call for their services. The story of the organization of the Logan Guards is one which paints a vivid picture of the idealism and patriotic fervor of the young men of this community a century ago.

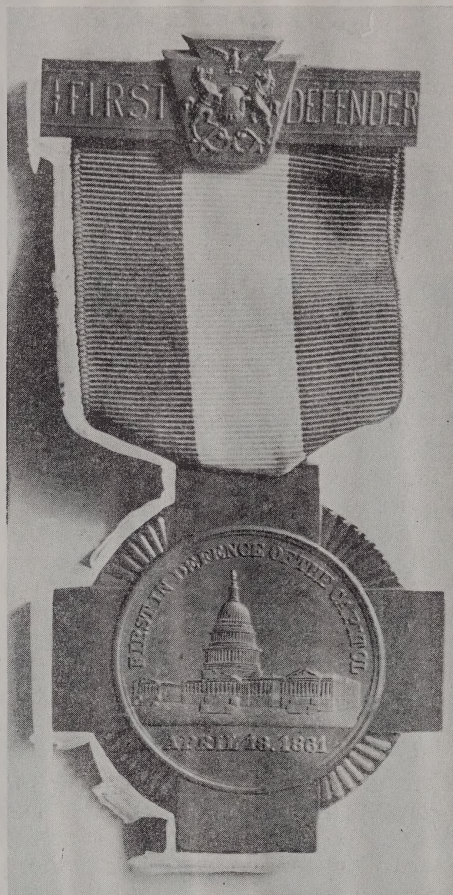
"A man prepared has half fought the battle." (Don Quoxite) The Guards were ready else they could not have been the "first of the first" in responding to the President's appeal for men to defend the National Capitol, and hold the line until the Union could muster its military might.

It took four long and tragic years to break the Confederacy and restore the Union. Had it not been for Pennsylvania's First Defenders and their early arrival in Washington on April 18, 1861, there might in all probability have been a military coup which would have ended the North's chance for any offensive before it had started.

Mr. Copeland's history is by far the most complete and comprehensive of any account of the Logan Guards. In fact it is the best and most accurate history of any of the First Defenders the writer has yet seen. A foremost authority on the county's military history, Mr. Copeland's research is the most exhaustive ever attempted on any military unit from this area.

The Logan Guards earned for themselves a ranking place in the annals of military affairs. Mr. Copeland has recorded this story in a manner in keeping with the valour of the Logans and the fame they brought to Lewistown and Mifflin County.

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MEDAL OF HONOR

The medal pictured above was authorized by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and signed by Governor Robert E. Pattison, May 26, 1891. It was made in the United States mint in Philadelphia, and presented to each member of the five companies comprising the First Defenders. On the face is a picture of the U. S. Capitol and the words: "First in Defence of the Capitol, April 18, 1861." On the obverse are the words: "Medal of Honor, Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Then the engraved name of the First Defender and a list of the names of the five companies. One of these medals is in the library - museum of the Mifflin County Historical Society.

HISTORY OF THE LOGAN GUARDS

By WILLIS R. COPELAND

Logans Ready When War Clouds Gather

Never in the history of Mifflin County was there known such a time of prolonged excitement and intense feeling as was manifest in the years immediately preceding and during the continuation of the Civil War. The people of today can have no conception of the state of affairs in Lewistown, the county seat, when almost every day was one of excitement, with drums beating and flags flying, and the people running together at the sound of the court house bell to anxiously ask each other, "What news?" When more than half the business places on Market Street were found locked any day in the week, employer and employee alike having assembled with their fellow citizens at the court house to learn the news from the seat of war and to confer with each other which could best be spared to answer his country's call.

When wives and children clung tearfully to departing husbands and fathers, and youthful lovers faltered good-byes — none of them daring to hope they would ever see each other again; while those too advanced in years to enlist stood by to give assurances that the wife and children of the volunteer soldier should not suffer for the necessities of life while he was in the field. When the songs of our country were sung in public gatherings and schools with a meaning that evidenced the public heart had been touched as never before; when sermons and prayers in the churches breathed patriotism and loyalty; when men and women could read and think and talk and sing of little else but war.

To dwell at length upon details that led up to the beginning of hostilities hardly comes within the province of local history. Inasmuch as nearly every general history of the war treats of the causes that brought on the conflict, so we leave our readers to inform themselves upon that phase of the subject from such sources — except to say that for three or four years before war was declared, newspapers north and south, discussed with unyielding tension grave questions, chiefly relating to slavery, upon which the two sections were divided; that these questions were warmly debated upon both floors of our National Congress without finding a solution to southern men of uncompromising views, who seemed bent upon the dismemberment of the Union as a remedy; that the expressions of loyal men in Congress were frequently met with a challenge to fight a duel. It was during this high state of feeling that such poetic lines as Whittier's:

"Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,

Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?"
and Duffield's:

"What flag shall wave when from on high
Disunion drags our ensign down?"

and Mayne Reid's:

"O, land of my longings beyond the Atlantic,

What horrible dream has disturbed your repose?"
found their way to the hearts of all true lovers of our country and

its flag, and helped to weld the north in one common sentiment for union.

Thus far it was a war of sentiment, of arguments, of words, settled at the polls in the fall of 1860 by the election of Abraham Lincoln as President, which, to the minds of a great majority of northern people, set at rest the main questions at issue and placed the responsibility of secession upon the citizens of any state advocating it either as a right or a remedy.

To most people of the south the argument was now exhausted, and the sentiment and purpose in some of the states seemed almost unanimous for a speedy and absolute separation from the Union, to be immediately followed by the formation of an independent compact of states to be called the Southern Confederacy.

This brings the situation up to the close of 1860. Up to this time the citizens of Mifflin County had exhibited a keen interest in national affairs as developed by critical stages, and the last week of December in that year they felt themselves called upon to assemble in a public meeting, held in the town hall in Lewistown. It was largely attended by prominent citizens from all parts of the county without distinction of party to express their views in patriotic addresses and resolutions. Copies of the latter were ordered sent to the Governor of the Commonwealth, U. S. Senators from Pennsylvania, and the county's Representative in the House.

By the middle of April, 1861, the scent of war filled the air both north and south. Here as elsewhere throughout Pennsylvania, the prevailing sentiment was to uphold the country and its flag. The few men in the county who criticized the government in its efforts to enforce the law in the seceded states, then seven in number, were warmly rebuked by their neighbors and those of them persisting in obnoxious expressions were branded with the term "copperhead". At this time, the state militia organizations in Mifflin County, of which there were four, namely: the Logan Guards, Irwin Guards, Belleville Fencibles and Mifflin County Dragoons, were preparing for the sterner realities of war, which every day seemed to indicate was not far off. But such was the confidence reposed in the government at this time to speedily subdue armed resistance, that sanguine people predicted a picnic campaign — lots of fun and soon over.

The Logan Guards, a volunteer infantry company, had been formed and organized at Lewistown in 1858 through the efforts and influence of a number of the citizens of the town, prominent among whom are mentioned Robert W. Patton, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Mathews, William B. Weber, George W. Gibson and Jacob F. Hamaker, under whose call and invitation two public meetings were held at the town hall, and at the second of these, held August 7, 1858, a committee, previously appointed for that purpose, submitted the constitution and by-laws of the Logan Guards which were then adopted and signed by the original members of the company.

One of these volunteers, William F. McCay, was obviously an individual who possessed the gift of narrative, and who wielded a facile pen to record his impressions for posterity. Here is Mr. McCay's

account of the events leading up to the formation and to the organization of the Logan Guards:

"The militia law in force 35 and 40 years ago required every able-bodied citizen within certain age limits to do military duty or pay a fine. 'Battalion Day,' as the training days were then called, was considered sort of a holiday and brought many people together to witness the evolutions of the troops and to admire the showy uniforms then in use, and it was the delight of the small boy (the writer being one of them) to accompany the 'sogers' as they marched and countermarched through the streets, their only regret being that they were not big enough to wear a uniform and be a soldier. Who that has ever seen them can forget the uniform then in use — the heavy leather hat, with different colored pompons thereon, and brightly burnished brasses; the swallow-tailed uniform coats, with three rows of buttons down the breast, and which was either red, buff or blue, indicating the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged, the breasts being padded so as to give a military bearing to the wearer; the heavy colored epaulettes; the stiff leather stock, worn around the neck to keep the head up in proper position, and in summer the white pantaloons stretched to the utmost by straps attached, which were placed under the feet.

"The officers especially, and they were legion, were simply grand in gold and silver braid and heavy bullion epaulettes. The staff particularly presented a magnificent appearance, mounted upon spirited horses, with their fine trappings, showy uniforms and nodding plumes. The uniform then worn by the volunteers was simply gorgeous in comparison with the uniform now worn by citizen military.

"The militia law, having become very unpopular with the people, was repealed prior to the Mexican War. To show their disapproval, the citizens frequently appeared on training days armed with corn stalks and broomsticks until it became a farce. Almost every third man became an officer of some kind or other and with the title of general, colonel or captain."

McKay continues with his narrative: "The old militia law having died, very few military organizations were maintained outside the larger cities. However, in 1857 a new law was enacted by the Legislature which encouraged the formation of volunteer military organizations. The new law made generous provision for both officers and men, the uniform prescribed being the one then in use by the United States Regulars, and the old and superannuated arms were condemned and supplanted by the most improved modern guns. It was under this law that the Logan Guards were organized.

"On a beautiful summer afternoon in the year 1858 five young men of Lewistown — R. W. Patton, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Mathews, William B. Weber and Jacob F. Hamaker — took a stroll along the Kishacoquillas Creek, and whilst resting under the trees one of them abruptly said, 'Boys, there is lots of good material for a good military company in this town; I propose we talk it up among our friends and see what we can do.' This being mutually agreed upon, they slowly strolled back to town.

"A day or two subsequent to this, George W. Gibson, a well-known citizen, who was a jeweler and a man of the most generous impulses, went into the jewelry store of R. W. Patton, on East Market Street, and said, 'Bob, I have a proposition to make to you. Let us get bills struck calling for a meeting in the town hall to see what we can do towards raising a company of infantry in our town.' Patton then told him of what had transpired on the preceding afternoon, and said, 'Gibson, if you will put up the bills, I will go up to the Gazette office and have them printed and pay for them.' Gibson was full of enthusiasm and promptly agreed. Both left the store and each did his part of the agreement.

"In a very brief time the town was billed, inviting the citizens to a meeting to organize a military company. In the early evening the soul-stirring music of the fife and drum was heard on the streets, and after marching from the Red Lion Hotel (Uncle Dan Eisenbise's), up and down Market Street, the procession repaired to the hall. The meeting was a decided success, and after an interchange of views another meeting was arranged for, at which the company was formed and organized."

John B. Selheimer is Elected Captain

A file of the Lewistown Gazette reveals in the issue of Thursday, June 10, 1858, the following report:

VOLUNTEERS. A meeting of the proposed infantry company was held Monday evening (June 7) in Lewistown, when they organized temporarily by electing the following:

Captain	John B. Selheimer
First Lieutenant	Henry Zerbe
Second Lieutenant	Alfred Marks
First Sergeant	Henry E. Eisenbise
Second Sergeant	Robert W. Patton
Third Sergeant	Jacob Hamaker
Fourth Sergeant	John Zeigler
First Corporal	E. W. Eisenbise
Second Corporal	C. M. Shull
Third Corporal	Jacob Hamaker (duplication)
Fourth Corporal	B. F. Heisler
Quartermaster Sergeant	David Wasson

At the meeting on August 7, 1858, the following members of the company signed the organization's constitution and by-laws:

J. A. Mathews	Charles W. Stahl
R. W. Patton	F. R. Sterrett
Elias W. Eisenbise	George A. Freeburn
W. B. Weber	James Price
D. B. Weber	William F. McCay
Bronsen Rothrock	Edwin E. Zeigler
George W. Elberty	William G. Mitchell
Thomas M. Hulings	Robert D. Morton
Joseph Stidle	John Hughes

S. G. McLaughlin
John A. McKee
T. M. Uttley
R. B. F. Hoover
John Nolte
David Wasson
Richard C. Parker
J. F. Hamaker
William Hopper
J. B. Selheimer
Henry Walters
P. P. Butts
C. M. Shull
Franklin D'Armit
George Hart
Fred Hart

William A. Nelson
Joseph A. Miller
Thomas A. Nimon
J. M. Postlethwait
Emanuel Cole
John T. Hunter
James P. Smith
Lucien T. Snyder
James M. Jackson
Owen M. Fowler
Samuel Comfort
John Spiece
John Swan
S. Mitchell Riden
James Yeamans
Frank Heisler

Immediately following the signing of the constitution an election was held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of John B. Selheimer as captain; Thomas W. Hulings, first lieutenant; John Zeigler, second lieutenant and John Swan, third lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers and musicians were elected and appointed as follows:

Orderly Sergeant	H. A. Eisenbise
Second Sergeant	J. S. Waream
Third Sergeant	J. A. Mathews
Fourth Sergeant	J. F. Hamaker
First Corporal	E. W. Eisenbise
Second Corporal	P. P. Butts
Third Corporal	J. M. Nolte
Fourth Corporal	F. Hart
Fifers	S. G. McLaughlin, J. F. Cogley
Tenor Drummers	Thomas Elberty, I. Boggs
Bass Drummer	John Spiece
Color Bearer	Mitchell Riden

In consideration of contributions, the following persons were elected honorary members: Captain William H. Irwin, Captain T. F. McCoy, Hon. John Davis, Colonel William Butler, Major Buoy, Major Daniel Eisenbise, George W. Elder, Esq., Lafayette Webb, Colonel John A. Wright, Hon. S. S. Woods, Colonel Alfred Marks, H. J. Walters, Esq. and Samuel Aultz.

The foregoing lists of names were taken in their entirety from the "History of the Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys," published in Philadelphia in 1886, and generally considered a most authoritative source. However, diligent research has revealed the fact that some of the names on the list of the signers of the constitution did not join the Guards until the following year of 1859 and that certain discrepancies appear in what is purported to be the original roster. This is quite understandable when we consider that a quarter century had elapsed between the occurrence of these events and the publishing of the book, and that failing memories and the loss of pertinent documentary material are bound to produce a certain amount of error.

This chronicler is deeply indebted to Mrs. James Sterrett of Mifflintown, Juniata County, who has graciously made available to him the roster of the Logan Guards for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Mrs. Sterrett's grandfather, Robert W. Patton, was second lieutenant of the Logan Guards, later becoming major of the 131st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The following is the authentic first roster of the Logan Guards copied verbatim from the company roll book of Orderly Sergeant H. A. Eisenbise under the date of August 7, 1858, the date of the organization meeting of the Guards.

Sergt.	R. W. Patton	Ensign	S. M. Riden
Corp.	E. W. Eisenbise		W. F. McCay
Lieut.	John Zeigler		John Guiser
	G. M. Freeborn	Corp.	John Nolte
	F. Hart		Jos. S. Waream
	Henry Walters		Samuel Eisenbise
	Jas. W. McEwen		G. W. Gibson
	E. E. Zeigler		J. F. Cogley
Sergt.	H. A. Eisenbise		Bronsen Rothrock
	William Spaulding	Lieut.	Geo. W. Elberty
Corp.	W. B. Weber		James Yeamens
Capt.	J. B. Selheimer		T. M. Hulings
	Henry Comfort		John Swan
Corp.	C. M. Shull		Jos. Stidle
Sergt.	J. Hamaker		Jos. Hoot
Sergt.	B. F. Heisler		William Gibson
			John Spiece
			S. G. McLaughlin
			G. W. Hart
			J. Orner

The Logans Are Mustered In

The company, thus organized, at once gave strict attention to matters of military discipline, including squad and company drills which were held in an unfurnished brick building on Logan Street which had been intended for a church, but which was secured as an armory and drill hall. In these drills the officers were assisted by Captain Henry Zollinger, an experienced drill officer, who had been captain of a militia company at Newport, Perry County, and who subsequently commanded a company of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania in the great war of the not too distant future. Also acting as a drill-master was Captain (later Brig. General) William H. Irwin who had served in the War with Mexico in 1847, commanding the Juniata Guards of Mifflin County. The Logan Guards were mustered into the state service by Major Daniel Eisenbise, the proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel in Lewistown, who was always a warm and enthusiastic admirer of the "Logans".

On August 12, 1858, The Lewistown Gazette reported:

"The Logan Guards paraded on Saturday for inspection, and afterwards were initiated into some of the mysteries of a soldier's life by a regular drilling through the streets of Lewistown. Their uniforms, which are in accordance with the new army regulations,

look well, although they appear rather warm for sultry weather. As they are now ready for the wars, we have no doubt the ranks will receive a considerable accession."

This indicates that the name "Logan Guards" was early chosen for the company. According to an old account, it was during the early days of their history that the members were out one day for drill on the street in the vicinity of their headquarters. The men were halted and standing in line for a rest, when the question of a name for the company, which had been under consideration before, came up. Will Hopper, the company's drummer boy, pointing his drumstick at a sign on the side of a house designating the name of the street said, "There's the name up there. Call the company Logan Guard." The name was at once adopted and is now historic.

To visualize the appearance of these citizen soldiers, we have only to refer to the Army uniform regulations of the period which prescribe a single-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth, with a skirt extending one-half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee. One row of nine brass buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand-up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs pointed according to pattern, and to button with two small buttons at the under seam; collar and cuff edged with a cord or welt of light blue (for infantry). Trousers to be of light blue cloth, made loose and to spread well over the boot.

The headgear was of the shako type, the crown standing about seven inches in height at the back and inclining to about five and one-half inches in front. This cap was equipped with a square-cut visor of black leather and a chin-strap of the same material. The muskets furnished by the National Armory were what were known as the "altered musket" of the U. S. Service, being the old pattern musket rifled with a bore of .58 caliber and furnished with a bayonet eighteen inches in length.

Thus martially arrayed and equipped, the Logans quickly became an important factor in the social, civic and patriotic life of Mifflin County. Contemporary newspapers cite them as parading and firing a national salute on Independence Day and of taking part in community affairs in general. In the autumn of 1859 they attended a militia encampment in Lewistown, their expenses being defrayed by local patriotic citizens. This subscription list is among the Patton papers and reveals that a total sum of three hundred dollars was received from sixty donors.

On the first day of the Lewistown encampment, the ladies of the town presented a beautiful white silk flag, appropriately designed and trimmed, to the Logan Guards. Joseph W. Parker made the presentation speech in front of the residence of Captain William H. Irwin, on North Main Street. First Lieutenant Thomas M. Hulings received the gift on behalf of the company, pledging in his speech that, if ever he was called upon in his country's service, to defend it with his own heart's blood.

This young officer rose to the rank of colonel of the 49th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was killed in action at Spottsylvania in The Wilderness campaign, May 10, 1864. The flag, which in his speech he swore to defend, was borne at the head of the Logan Guards when they left Lewistown, April 16, 1861, carried through Baltimore and on to Washington and, as the Logan Guards were the first of the volunteer troops to set foot in the capital of the nation, is definitely one of the first flags of the war. This old flag is now on exhibit, under glass, in the State Museum in Harrisburg.

In September, 1860, the company participated in the volunteer encampment at Huntingdon, to which they travelled by packet on the Pennsylvania Canal. Both encampments were commanded by Major General William H. Keim, commanding officer of the Fourteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in which the Logan Guards were a component unit of the Second Brigade.

At this time the state militia was mainly composed of several hundred independent companies with the brigade as the tactical unit. The organizational structure was top-heavy with brigadiers whose commands consisted of only a few companies. It is reasonable to assume that this system was adopted on the premise that, in the event of a national emergency, each company would expand into regimental or battalion strength and the brigade would be complete in fact instead of theory.

At the beginning of 1861, the Pennsylvania Militia comprised 476 uniformed and armed volunteer companies, averaging about 40 men to a company; making an aggregate of about 19,000 men. The 14th Division, then commanded by Major General James W. Crawford, consisted of five brigades, organized as follows:

First Brigade (Juniata County)	four companies
Second Brigade (Mifflin County)	four companies
Third Brigade (Centre County)	twelve companies
Fourth Brigade (Huntingdon County)	six companies
Fifth Brigade (Clearfield County)	three companies

Second Brigade (Mifflin County) Field and Staff:

Brigadier General, commanding	William J. Furst
Adjutant	William Townsend
Quartermaster	John Zeigler
Paymaster	James J. Cottle
Inspector	Daniel Eisenbise
Surgeon	George V. Mitchell
Judge Advocate	James Hassenplug

The various companies were also, quite logically, formed into battalions; the First (and only) Battalion of the Second Brigade comprising the four companies from Mifflin County with Major John W. Wilson as commanding officer and George W. Gibson as Battalion Adjutant. The four Mifflin County companies were:

The Logan Guards of Lewistown
The Mifflin County Dragoons of Reedsville
The Irwin Guards of McVeytown
The Belleville Fencibles

Guards Welcome Lincoln

The Logan Guards participated in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Governor Curtin in January, 1861, and in the reception of Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, on the 22nd of February following. The Lewistown Gazette of February 26, 1861, describes this event as follows:

"Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Harrisburg on Friday last by raising a U. S. flag to the dome of the Capitol, the first that was ever flung to the breeze from that point. The display of military was greater than ever seen before at Harrisburg, about two thousand men being in line, comprising companies from most of the counties bordering on the railroads, which transported them free of charge. The Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer, numbering 40 men, and the Mifflin County Dragoons, Captain Mitchell, 35 men, were in attendance, and acquitted themselves with credit. The concourse of citizens was immense, every train being crowded to suffocation, notwithstanding the large addition of cars."

Mr. Lincoln addressed the throng from the portico of the Jones House and, in the light of subsequent events, these last paragraphs of his speech were of the deepest significance:

"While I have been proud to see today the finest military array, I think, that I have ever seen; allow me to say in regard to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But, at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood. It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace of this country so far as it can possibly be done, consistently with the maintenance of the institutions of the country. With my consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shedding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife."

In these words we may detect the inward anguish of a great man caught in the inexorable current of destiny, fervently hoping that war may be averted, but actually resigned to its inevitability.

On March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were inaugurated at Washington, D. C., President and Vice President of the United States of America.

The people of Pennsylvania, reluctant to believe that the political leaders of the South intended to inaugurate civil war, were gradually led, by the formal secession of several of the Southern states, to think that such an event was possible. The subsequent vigorous and imposing preparations made by the military forces of South Carolina to besiege and capture a starving garrison of 60 effective men, under

Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, had finally prepared the public mind for an attack, which promised so safe and successful a result to the besiegers.

On April 11, 1861, General P.G.T. Beauregard, commanding the Confederate forces in Charleston, South Carolina, formally demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter by the United States to the Confederate states. Major Anderson promptly refused this demand. At 4:27 A. M. of the following day, April 12, the Confederates in Fort Moultrie opened fire on Fort Sumter, to which Major Anderson replied with his barbette guns. Then the batteries on Mt. Pleasant, Cummings Point and the Confederate Floating Battery opened up on Fort Sumter. The firing of the Confederate batteries continued all day of April 12 until 7:00 P. M., when it was suspended because of a furious storm. At 11:00 P. M. the bombardment was resumed and continued all night and until 12:00 o'clock noon of April 13, when Major Anderson hauled down the United States flag.

On the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the Governor of Pennsylvania received a telegram in these words: "The war is commenced. The batteries began firing at 4:00 o'clock this morning. Major Anderson replied and a brisk cannonading commenced. This is reliable and has just come to the Associated Press. The vessels were not in sight." This startling intelligence, flashed along the lines of telegraph, across the Alleghenies, was soon heard in the remote corners of the Commonwealth.

Threatenings and defiance from Southern leaders had long since ceased to intimidate; but when they fired upon The Flag, its import could not be mistaken. It meant war, and the appeal to arms was at once accepted by the masses of the North, however much they deprecated the alternative.

Three days later, on the 15th of April, the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the several states to the number of seventy-five thousand men. On the afternoon of the same day, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Curtin that a call had been made on Pennsylvania for 16 regiments. Two regiments were wanted within three days, as a sudden dash upon the capital was already strongly threatened. The city was entirely unprotected and at the mercy of the assailants. The President's call, accompanied by an appeal from the Governor, was telegraphed to every part of the Commonwealth, urging men to come forward with all possible dispatch to the defense of the imperilled capital. As this appeal for men spread through the towns and villages, the officers of the organized militia companies hastily called their men together and tendered their services to the Governor.

The Logan Guards having preserved its organization and, to a great extent, its esprit de corps, was in an excellent position to be recruited to maximum strength and made ready for active duty in the field. Its services were tendered in advance by Captain Selheimer to Governor Curtin in anticipation of the emergency that arose immediately afterwards. On the 16th of April the following telegram was received from Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth: "If

your company numbers seventy-seven men rank and file come tonight — if not, increase number if possible and be ready to come when telegraphed for — answer.”

This telegraphic message was received by Miss Elizabeth (Lib) Cogley who was in charge of the office at Lewistown, who immediately transcribed it on the regulation form and gave it to her brother, Elias W. H. Cogley, instructing him to deliver it to Captain Selheimer at once.

Excitement found a climax in the scenes that followed the receipt of this telegram, calling for fathers, brothers, sons, to leave all behind them for their country's sake. A tide of feeling like a mighty wave rose up and mingled its bitter waters with the demands of the hour. Great sacrifices were to be made, not only by those who were going away but by those remaining at home. Business was almost suspended.

A great crowd of people gathered in the public square. Men, women and children moved to and fro, scarcely knowing what to do or say. Yet, with a look of brave determination on their faces, men whose names were on the roll of the Logan Guards hurriedly made what disposition they best could of business affairs; in many instances leaving the care of store or shop to much younger and inexperienced control and, in a few cases, closing their doors to be opened again if circumstances ever permitted.

In the midst of this trying condition, Captain Selheimer and his men were giving attention to recruiting details. Citizens of age, influence and means mingled with the men, assuring them of support. A paper containing fifty dollar subscriptions to the amount of \$2250 for the maintenance of the families of those taking up arms had already been circulated the day before, which amount was increased to \$3000 at a crowded public meeting held in the evening of the 16th. On the morning of that day, four or five ladies — wives of prominent citizens — gained audience with the captain of the Logans and, in words of patriotic ardor, pledged their united labors at home in behalf of the health and comfort of the men in the field.

William F. McCay, the unofficial historian of the Logans, gives the following graphic account of the sequence of events as they occurred in Lewistown on April 16, 1861:

“Upon the receipt of the telegram ordering us to proceed to Harrisburg immediately, Captain Selheimer responded by telegram that we were coming. He at once opened a recruiting office in the National Hotel and, in one hour, had recruited a full company (ninety-two) of picked men and was obliged to refuse the services of many who wished to go. The soul-inspiring music of the fife and drum was heard upon the streets, and the members made preparations to leave. Very many left their business with no one to attend to it. The news spread rapidly and the farmers came into town by scores. The greatest excitement prevailed, extending even to the women and children and, as the shades of night came on, the streets in front of the Red Lion Hotel and in front of the courthouse were densely packed with men, women and children. It seemed, indeed, as if everybody had left their homes to bid us goodbye. Many never expected to see

us return, as the most exaggerated rumors were in circulation, one of which was that the rebels had captured Washington and Baltimore and were marching on to Harrisburg.

"All the original members promptly left their business to attend to itself and, amid the tears and lamentations of relatives — mothers and fathers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends — the company having been formed in front of the old Red Lion Hotel, and preceded by our band of martial music, the Logans took up the line of march to the (new) junction, the boys stepping off in quick time to the tune of 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.' A great many persons accompanied us to the railroad, where we found that, owing to lack of transportation, we would not get away till near morning. A few returned to town, but the great majority remained at the depot, not wishing to again undergo the pain of parting with their loved ones. However, in the early morning, we got aboard of the morning passenger train, which soon landed us safely in Harrisburg on the 17th of April."

The column finally started its march to the railroad depot at 10:00 P. M., with Will Mitchell proudly carrying the beautiful white satin flag which had been presented to the Logans by the ladies of Lewistown. This flag bore a portrait, in oils, of the old Mingo Chief Logan, from whom the company derived its name, over which was emblazoned the inspiring legend: "Heroic Actions Win Immortality."

"The Girl I Left Behind Me"

It is interesting to revisualize the scene of the departure of these volunteers from their home heath.

We must remember that night has long since fallen and the flickering gas lamps atop their iron posts provide the principal means of illumination. The kerosene lamps are burning in the windows of the homes along Market Street. (Who would be so unpatriotic as to go to bed at this time?) We can see the Logans standing in the street outside the Red Lion. We may be sure they are already in column of squads (four abreast), and facing towards the west. The officers and non-coms have sixty-odd new men in line, most of them knowing nothing whatever of the intricacies of the army close-order drill, so the recruits have been pushed and shoved into place behind the thirty-four armed and uniformed men who are in the vanguard of the company.

Finally, it is time for the Guards to move out, and the crowd reluctantly draws back to allow them a clear passage. Captain Selheimer draws his sword, the blade flashing in the lamplight, and gives the order, "Company, forward — march!" Hands slap on rifle stocks as the armed men bring their pieces to the "right shoulder," and the Logan Guards march out along West Market Street. First comes the field music, a fifer and two drummers; then the Logan's flag; and then the company with the company commander and the right guide stepping briskly along at the head of the column of squads.

As they near the Wayne Street intersection, Fifer Sammy McClaughlin, courageous though crippled, raises his instrument to his lips and the shrilling of the fife rises above the thunder of the drums

as Sammy and his drummer companions, Joseph Postlethwait and William Hopper, play "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Up West Market Street marched the volunteers (and I believe we may reasonably assume that some thoughtful souls had provided lighted kerosene torches of the type used in local political parades) and across the old covered wooden bridge that spanned the Juniata, their footsteps echoing hollowly through the structure; then out on the south bank and on up to the railway station they travelled, trailed by relatives, friends and the ubiquitous small boys. Arriving at the station, they quickly learned an ancient, unofficial, but nonetheless iron-bound rule of the Army: "Hurry up and wait!" Their train was nearly three hours late.

Muster-in Roll of the Logan Guards

Name	Rank	Age
John B. Selheimer	Captain	34
Thomas M. Hulings	1st Lieut.	26
Francis R. Sterrett	2nd Lieut.	28
Robert W. Patton	1st Sgt.	27
Joseph A. Mathews	Sgt.	34
Joseph S. Waream	"	28
Henry E. Eisenbise	"	28
William B. Weber	"	26
Elias W. Eisenbise	Corp.	23
Porter P. Butts	"	23
John Nolte	"	25
Frederick Hart	"	32
Samuel G. McLaughlin	Musician	28
Joseph W. Postlethwait	"	21
William Hopper	"	20
Jesse J. Alexander	Private	23
James D. Burns	"	24
William H. Bowsum	"	23
William E. Benner	"	31
Robert Betts	"	20
William R. Cooper	"	30
William Cowden	"	39
Emanuel Cole	"	22
Henry Comfort	"	25
Jeremiah Cogley	"	21
Samuel Comfort	"	18
Franklin D'Armit	"	28
Thomas W. Dewees	"	27
James B. Ekebarger	"	27
George W. Elberty	"	22
W. Asbury Elberty	"	18
William B. Freeborn	"	25
Joseph A. Fichthorn	"	28
Abram Files	"	19
Joseph Bingam Farer	"	21
George M. Freeborn	"	21

Name	Rank	Age
Daniel Fessler	"	34
Owen M. Fowler	"	18
George Hart	"	29
John Hughes	"	22
John T. Hunter	"	34
James W. Henry	"	22
William H. Irwin	"	42
John W. Jones	"	28
James M. Jackson	"	24
John S. Kauffman	"	31
Thomas Kinkade	"	35
Henry F. Kaiser	"	26
George Loff	"	27
John S. Langton	"	21
Charles E. Laub	"	23
Elias W. Link	"	34
William T. McEwen	"	26
William G. Mitchell	"	25
William F. McCay	"	18
Samuel B. Marks	"	32
John S. Miller	"	20
Joseph A. Miller	"	27
William McKnew	"	27
Robert A. Mathews	"	31
John A. McKee	"	24
Robert D. Morton	"	37
William A. Nelson	"	21
Robert Nelson	"	43
Thomas A. Nourse	"	22
John A. Nail	"	28
James Price	"	25
Henry Printz	"	19
John M. Postlethwaite	"	22
Bronsen Rothrock	"	20
James N. Rager	"	40
James X. Sterrett	"	23
William Sherwood	"	27
Chauncey M. Shull	"	31
Augustus E. Smith	"	20
Theodore B. Smith	"	23
Nathaniel W. Scott	"	28
James P. Smith	"	17
Charles W. Stahl	"	25
George A. Snyder	"	28
Lucian T. Snyder	"	27
Thomas M. Uttley	"	25
Gideon M. Tice	"	22
David Wasson	"	36
Franklin H. Wentz	"	19
Gilbert Waters	"	28

Name	Rank	Age
David B. Weber	"	25
Henry G. Walters	"	23
David Wertz	"	41
George White	"	19
Philip Winterod	"	25
Edwin E. Zeigler	"	18

First in the Capital

The company arrived in Harrisburg early in the morning of the 17th and, during that day, was joined by four other volunteer companies: the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, numbering 105 men and commanded by Capt. James McKnight; the Allen Infantry of Allentown, 49 men, Capt. Thomas Yeager; the Washington Artillerists of Pottsville, 131 men, Capt. James Wren; and the National Light Infantry, also of Pottsville, 105 men, Capt. Edmund McDonald. These five companies, with a combined strength of 475 men, were ever after known as the First Defenders. The Ringgolds claim to be the first company to arrive in Harrisburg and cite a contemporary newspaper item which places them in Harrisburg on the evening of the 16th. The Allentown and Pottsville companies arrived at the state capital on the evening of the 17th.

At dawn, on April 18, the five companies of volunteers assembled at the railway station, where they were mustered and sworn by the uplifted hand into the service of the United States. This ceremony was performed by Captain Seneca G. Simmons, 7th U. S. Infantry; who, fourteen months later, was killed at the battle of White Oak Swamp in Virginia. The volunteers then entrained in box cars of the Northern Central and started for Washington, their patriotic zeal unabated despite their deplorable lack of weapons, uniforms and equipment. The Ringgold Light Artillery were fully uniformed and armed with sabers, these being the regulation side arms of the field artillerymen of that period. But with great reluctance they had left their cherished field-pieces in Reading; this in compliance with an order from the Secretary of War.

The Washington Artillerists and the National Light Infantry, also by order of the Secretary of War, had left their muskets in Pottsville; having been promised modern rifles upon their arrival in Washington. A number of the Allen Infantry were armed with obsolete flintlock muskets, useful only for drill.

At one o'clock in the morning of April 18, General Keim ordered Captain Yeager to proceed immediately to Washington. Upon the captain's objection that the guns were not in proper condition, having neither locks nor flints, the general remarked that they would be good for clubs. Later in the day that is exactly how they were employed. The Logan Guards, with their thirty-four Springfield rifles and bayonets, were undoubtedly the best-armed unit in the group, but a lack of ammunition rendered their arms ineffective.

Accompanying the volunteers was a detachment of about fifty men of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, bound for Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor. This detachment was under the command of

Lieutenant John C. Pemberton who, just eleven days later, resigned his commission in the United States Army to enter the service of the Confederacy. He became a lieutenant-general, and commanded the Confederate forces in Vicksburg during its siege. On July 4, 1863, the same date as that of the battle of Gettysburg, he surrendered the city and its garrison to General U. S. Grant, with 31,600 prisoners.

On arriving at Baltimore (at 1:00 P. M.) they found they were under the necessity of marching some two miles through the city, from Bolton to Camden Station. The streets were filled and blockaded by a large and excited mob of men, who were ready, at a word, to make as bloody and brutal attack upon them as the same mob made on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on their march through the city on the following day.

The companies, however, promptly left the train on arrival, and were formed in battalion in the following order: The detachment of Regulars on the right, next the Logan Guards, then the Allen Infantry, the Washington Artillerists and the National Light Infantry, with the Ringgold Light Artillery as a rear guard.

As the column was forming near Bolton Station, the police of Baltimore appeared in large force, headed by Marshal Kane, and followed by a mob who at once commenced an attack on the volunteers, countenanced by a portion of the police sent to give safe conduct through the city. Orders were given to the men to preserve their tempers and make no reply to anything that should be said to them. At the command "forward — march!" the mob commenced hooting, jeering and yelling, and proclaimed, with oaths, that the troops should not pass through their city to fight the South.

Arriving near the center of the city, Pemberton, with his Regulars, filed off towards Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way through the city as best they could. At this juncture, the mob were excited to a perfect frenzy, breaking through the line of the police and pushing through the files of men, in an attempt to break the column. But the ranks held and the Pennsylvanians marched steadily on towards Camden Station.

A few of the officers and men carried loaded revolvers, but aside from these, there was not a charge of powder in the five companies. One of the Logan Guards, happening to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had previously distributed them to his comrades, and the thirty-four muskets of the Logans were capped and carried, half-cocked, at a support arms. This created the impression in the mob that these muskets were loaded and would be used against them if they attempted an assault. It was believed that this little ruse of capping the unloaded muskets awed the mob, and prevented a bloody conflict between them and the soldiers.

Finally arriving at Camden Station, they boarded the train of box cars which was awaiting them, and here the fury of the mob reached its peak. Nicholas Biddle, Negro aide to Captain Wren of the Washington Artillerists, was struck on the head by a stone, causing blood to flow "profusely." Four members of the Allentown Infantry were injured at this time: Edwin Hittle and Ignatz Gressor were

seriously lamed; David Jacob, while going into the car, was struck in the mouth with a brick, losing most of his teeth and, falling unconscious, fractured his left wrist; Wilson Derr was struck on the ear with a brick, rendering him permanently deaf. He, however, returned the compliment to his assailant by striking him with the butt of his gun, which tore off the latter's ear.

Fortunately, the cars which had been provided were box cars whose wooden roofs and sides protected the volunteers from the shower of cobbles and bricks now rained upon them by the rioters, more than ever infuriated at seeing their prey escape. In the midst of the confusion, an attempt was made to uncouple the engine from the train and run it away. This was only prevented by the determined character of the engineer and members of the train crew, who drew revolvers and threatened to shoot any who dared make the attempt. At length, amidst the demoniac yells of the crowd, the train moved off, carrying the volunteers safely beyond the reach of their desperate assailants.

In the meantime, great solicitude was felt by the State officials at Harrisburg for the safety of these unarmed and defenseless men pushing forward, amidst threatening and discordant elements, to the rescue of an imperilled and helpless government. The previous demonstrations of the disorderly element in Baltimore had created alarm, and solicitude was felt lest an attack should be made upon the volunteers, and they would need arms and ammunition for their own defense; but so great was the demand for men, and so loud the call from Washington to hasten their march, that the necessary equipments, which were not at hand, could not be procured.

Upon the arrival of the volunteers at Baltimore, the Governor and his executive and staff officers repaired to the telegraph office in Harrisburg, and awaited, in almost breathless anxiety, for the first intelligence of these pioneer soldiers. When, at length, the announcement was made of their successful march through the city, and of the safe departure of the train bearing them on to Washington, he raised his arm, and pledged in his own characteristic manner, that not another Pennsylvania soldier should leave the state unarmed if the capital should be razed to the ground. A great military mobilization and training center mushroomed into existence in the area now known as Camp Hill in Harrisburg, and most of the Pennsylvania regiments were organized and trained at this center, which was, quite appropriately, named "Camp Curtin."

Many years after the war, survivors of the Logan Guards would relate, with just pride, of how (after the departure of the Regulars) they marched behind their company flag, proudly carried by Will Mitchell, as the vanguard of the provisional battalion of Pennsylvania Militia which would forever after be known as "The First Defenders."

Mr. Walter S. Farquar, journalist and historian of Pottsville, has aptly dramatized the action of these five companies in the following verse:

“There’s a stirring satisfaction in the First Defenders’ action,
On the 18th day of April in the year of ’61,
As we tell the living story with its everlasting glory
Of the first to reach the Capitol and form its garrison.
They had heard the call to battle in Fort Sumter’s deadly rattle,
And Lincoln’s call for soldiers sped them onward to the war;
For they saved the nation’s honor with the darkest day upon her
And sustained the war’s first bloodshed in the streets of
Baltimore.”

The First Defenders arrived in Washington at six o’clock in the evening and were received by Major Irwin McDowell, U. S. Army, and escorted by him to the Capitol by order of the Secretary of War. Major McDowell, a bluff, hearty soldier who wore his beard trimmed “in the French fashion,” was being marked by Destiny. Less than a month later, he would wear silver stars on his shoulder straps and, slightly more than three months later, would command the largest army ever put in the field, to date, by the United States Government. The fact that this army was defeated at Bull Run on July 21, 1861, reflects no discredit on his professional ability. His official protest against taking untrained troops into a major engagement was overruled by higher authority, and his judgment was vindicated by the resultant costly and humiliating retreat.

First Defenders Occupy Barricade Capital

The Pennsylvanians were marched to, and occupied the Capitol building, which they at once proceeded to strengthen by erecting barricades. Private William F. McCay, Logan Guards, gives us this interesting eye-witness account:

“We finally reached the Baltimore and Ohio Depot at Washington about dusk, and marched to the Capitol building, the Logans being on the right of the line and, consequently, being the first company of volunteers to enter the Capitol building for its defense. We were very tired and hungry, but immediately began to barricade all the open space and corridors in the building with barrels of cement and the iron plates which were intended for the dome, it being unfinished.

“In a short time every gas jet was lighted, and the secessionists down in the city (and they were legion) heard that ten thousand Yankee volunteers had just marched into the Capitol. Many believing this, did not wait for the morrow, but ‘skedaddled’ in hot haste across the Long Bridge and down the river to Alexandria, which was garrisoned by General Ben McCullough with eight thousand men. We got our first taste of hardtack and bacon that night, and one of our Logans absolutely shed tears because he could not get more than one teaspoonful of sugar in his coffee. This young man found afterward how to endure privations, made a good soldier, and, by his own merits, rose to the rank of captain in the Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We occupied the hall of the House and, while there, we organized a

Congress of our own, George W. Elberty being elected Speaker.”

Quoting from “Bates’ History of Pennsylvania Volunteers:”

“At 9:00 o’clock P. M. of the day of their arrival in Washington, April 18, 1861, the five companies of the First Defenders, then quartered in the committee rooms and corridors of the Senate and the House of Representatives, were marched to the basement of the Capitol and there turned over the muskets with which some of them were equipped, and received from the United States Government new Springfield rifles, accoutrements and ammunition. These arms were brought fresh from the arsenal, packed in cases, which were opened in the presence of the First Defenders.

“The President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln; the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, and the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, were present during the distribution of arms, and Abraham Lincoln, passing down the lines as they were drawn up to receive the new rifles, shook hands with all the members of the companies.

“This visit of President Lincoln and his Secretaries of State and War most forcibly expressed the relief which the presence of these First Defenders afforded, as well as the generous purpose of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to honor those who first responded to their call for volunteers.”

There is no doubt but that at the time of the arrival of the First Defenders in Washington on April 18, the outspoken sentiment of the city was favorable to the cause of secession. The expression of Union sentiment was dangerous. Attacks were expected nightly on the United States Capitol, and hundreds of barrels of flour were brought from Georgetown and used to barricade the windows of the Capitol buildings.

The defenders of the Capitol entered immediately upon their military duties. A guard routine was established and sentries posted and, at 3:00 o’clock on the morning of the 19th, First Sergeant R. W. Patton, accompanied by Sergeants Mathews and Weber, delivered the morning report of the Logan Guards to Major McDowell and Colonel Mansfield. This was the first official volunteer report received by the Government from anywhere in the United States outside of the District of Columbia.

At this time, two troop trains were streaming towards Baltimore; the lead train carrying the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry which had set out on its journey on the 16th, the same date as the departure of the First Defenders for Harrisburg. The following train had aboard twelve companies of the Washington Brigade from Philadelphia which had left the Quaker City at 3:00 o’clock on the morning of the 19th.

At 11:20 A. M., the New Englanders arrived at the President Street Station, where the locomotive was uncoupled and the cars were drawn singly by horses to Camden Station, where the regiment would entrain for Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A mob

of about 2000 greeted the soldiers with groans and curses, following the cars on their passage across the city. Eight cars reached the Camden Station in safety before the rioters barricaded the tracks. The four companies in the cars back of the barricade alighted and formed in column for the purpose of marching to Camden Station. This maneuver exposed them to the fury of the mob and, finally, in self protection, the troops fired upon their assailants.

In the running street battle that ensued, three of the volunteers were killed outright, one mortally wounded, and eight were seriously and several were slightly hurt. Nine citizens of Baltimore were killed and an indeterminate number were wounded. The cars into which the soldiers were hurried were sent off to Washington as soon as possible. On the evening of April 19 at 8:00 o'clock, the 11 companies of the Sixth Massachusetts, weary and hungry and carrying their wounded on stretchers, arrived in Washington. They were welcomed and fed by the First Defenders.

The Washington Brigade reached the Baltimore Station at noon upon the 19th, only to be surrounded by a dense mob, frenzied by the street battle incident to the march through the city of the Massachusetts soldiers earlier in the day. The attack upon the Philadelphians, who were ununiformed, unarmed, and without protecting escort, resulted in injury to many, the dispersal of others into the country, and the return of the balance, after long delay, by train to Philadelphia. One of the recruits, George Leisenring, was repeatedly stabbed as he sat in a car, and died four days later at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Those of the Philadelphians who did not succeed in regaining the comparative safety of the cars were either temporarily concealed by friendly residents or made, in squads, for the open country. Some of these hapless fugitives experienced considerable hardship and indignity, but all eventually reached friendly territory east of the Susquehanna. Smarting beneath a certain amount of undeserved ridicule, the majority of the men sought enlistment in other regiments then forming.

Nearly a year after the Baltimore incident, the General Assembly of Maryland voted the sum of \$7000 to be distributed to the families of the men who were killed or wounded upon that date in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, but no indemnity or apology was ever offered by Maryland for the indignity placed by Baltimore upon the men of the Washington Brigade or the murder of one of its members.

These accounts of mob action on the 19th are vivid reminders of what could have happened to the First Defenders on the preceding day, and the little ruse of the percussion caps becomes highly significant.

Mr. Lossing says, in his "War of the Rebellion," that he has heard distinguished officers and statesmen say that if this little band of Pennsylvanians had not been where they were on the 18th day of April, 1861 (in the Capitol), that the President, his Cabinet officers, heads of departments, the commander-in-chief of the Army, and many more, would have been assassinated or taken prisoners, the public

archives and buildings seized, and Jefferson Davis proclaimed dictator from the eastern portico of the Capitol, where Mr. Lincoln had been inaugurated just 45 days before.

This is an interesting theory, but quite within the bounds of possibility. Although the President and his Cabinet were not actually compelled to take refuge in the Capitol, yet for several days after the affair in Baltimore and the interruption of communications, they and General Scott were virtually prisoners at the seat of government.

Furious over the passage of Federal troops through Baltimore, the secessionists tore out rails and destroyed bridges on the railways to the north. Telegraph wires were cut, leaving Washington cut off from vital communications.

\$3000 for Relief of Logans' Families

On the home front, the Lewistown "Gazette" of April 18, 1861, gave this account of a citizens' meeting:

"On Tuesday evening a meeting was called to raise funds towards contributing to the maintenance and comfort of a number of families whose patriotic heads or support had taken up arms in defense of the Star Spangled Banner. The Town Hall was crowded in a short time, when John A. Wright, Esq. was called to the chair. Samuel Comfort, F. J. Hoffman, Jos. Alexander, E. Banks, John Davis and John A. Sterrett appointed vice presidents, and G. W. Elder and C. S. McCoy, secretaries. Mr. Elder stated the object of the meeting, and exhibited a paper on which, in sums of fifty dollars, \$2250 had been subscribed. It was then determined to increase the amount to \$3000. Mr. Wright made some pertinent remarks on the momentous question now at stake, and depicted in strong language the different state of society in which we must live if we now submit to the overthrow of our institutions. Various subscriptions were then taken, and the total was \$3005.

"A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, requesting the County Commissioners, the Burgess and Town Council, and the School Board, to exonerate the individuals composing the Logan Guards from all taxation during the present year.

"Messrs. F. J. Hoffman, R. H. McClintic, N. J. Rudisill, John Davis and David Bloom were appointed an Executive Committee to apportion the fund, and George Frysinger, treasurer.

"Subscribers to the fund are requested forthwith to pay the first instalment, or two if they see proper, of ten per cent to the treasurer, or deposit to his credit as 'Treasurer of the Logan Guard Fund' at the Banking House of William Russell."

The funds were paid out by orders which were redeemed in amounts of not less than five dollars at the bank, and therefor passed as currency in the stores, the dealers in turn depositing them as cash in the bank. The orders were issued every Saturday morning between the hours of 8:00 and 12:00 o'clock from the Gazette office, the editor of the paper being treasurer of the fund.

A few weeks after this system had got under way, the State Legislature authorized the issue of bonds or certificates of loan to the

amount of \$3,000,000, bearing six per cent interest, as a relief measure and constituting the County Commissioners and Associate Judges a Board of Relief for each county to extend aid to families of volunteers who stood in need, and so relief came to be dispensed from the Commissioners' office in the Court House.

During the length of the war the amount of relief paid to soldiers' families in Mifflin County was more than \$38,000 and for bounties to soldiers on enlistments over \$40,000.

In these trying times even pleasant episodes were not wanting. The estimable wife of the captain of the Logan Guards was surprised and gratified on the evening of May 6, 1861, on returning from a visit, to find an elegant sewing machine at her home, inscribed as follows:

“Presented to the wife of Captain John B. Selheimer of the Logan Guards, Lewistown, Pa., by citizens of Philadelphia as a token of their respect for him and his company for their prompt respond to the call of the President of the U. S., April 15, 1861.”

This machine, apparently in good working order, is on display in the museum of the Mifflin County Historical Society.

In this same issue of “The Gazette,” the Lewistown Nursery states that “During the absence of Mr. Butts with the Logan Guards, the business of Messrs. Warner and Butts's Nursery will be attended to by Col. John Hamilton, to whom persons in want of Fruit Trees, etc., will please apply.”

“We also learn that the Mifflin County Dragoons have been accepted by the government and ordered to report forthwith.” (This was Capt. J. P. Taylor's mounted company from Reedsville.)

In the following week's issue: “The military spirit here continues unabated, and if occasion should arise Mifflin County can send an entire regiment into the field in addition to those already gone. On Thursday last we received a dispatch authorizing a call for a meeting to raise a company for Capt. H. A. Zollinger, and on Sunday he was in Harrisburg with his men. Capt. John Swan has since been authorized to raise another, which will probably be filled by the time we go to press.

“Besides these, the Mifflin County Dragoons are nearly or quite ready, and the Irwin Guards and Belleville Fencibles rapidly recruiting. A Home Guard will be organized this (Wednesday) evening, and the gallant soldiers of 1812 yet here — among them one of Scott's captains on the Canadian frontier, Dr. Joseph Henderson — are ready to draw sword and shoulder musket in defense of that banner under whose folds they triumphed then and lived happily since.”

A. M. Ingram was raising men in Decatur, and J. G. McCord up the river had a number enrolled.

A company bearing the name “Silver Grays,” numbering about 70 members, all over 45 years of age, was organized on the evening of April 29 as a Home Guard, with Dr. Joseph Henderson as captain.

Another company, with 87 members under 45 years of age, was organized on April 20 as a Home Guard, and also for service if needed. Joseph W. Parker was elected captain.

The young men of Lewistown met in Apprentices Hall on April 27 for the purpose of organizing a Junior Home Guard. Horace Culbertson was in the chair and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. To qualify an applicant for membership in this company, he must be at least five feet, four inches tall, and must not be under 16 nor over 21 years of age. This company adopted the name of "Slemmer Guards," and served as an escort to departing and returning troops. The name of the company was chosen in honor of Lieut. Adam Slemmer, the United States Army officer in command at Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, Florida. Lieut. Slemmer, with only 40 men, held out against the Confederate attacks until the arrival of a relief expedition. Fort Pickens remained a Union stronghold throughout the war.

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Lincoln was anxiously awaiting the arrival of additional troops for the defense of the capital. At one time he was heard to remark, "I don't believe there is a North!" But reinforcements were on the way. The Eighth Massachusetts Infantry and the Seventh New York Infantry had, separately, arrived at Annapolis by water transportation, where they found their further progress blocked by the condition of the railway. Fortunately, the Baystate regiment was full of engineers, mechanics and artisans. In a very short time they discovered a disabled locomotive which they soon put in operating condition. Rails were found in thickets and in the bottom of streams, and on the 24th the troops were ready for a forward movement.

Laying the track anew and building bridges as they went, the combined regiments moved forward at the rate of about a mile an hour, with skirmishers ahead and scouts on the flanks. Arriving at Annapolis Junction on the morning of the 25th, the cooperation of the two regiments ceased, the New Yorkers going on to Washington, and the Eighth Massachusetts remaining to hold the road they had just opened.

Early in the afternoon, the elite Seventh marched up Pennsylvania Avenue with colors flying and bugles blowing, resplendent in their gray, black-trimmed uniforms and white cross-belts. They were the first troops to arrive in Washington after the tragedy in Baltimore, six days before, and they were hailed by the loyal crowds as the harbingers of positive safety for the capital. That night they joined the First Defenders and the Sixth Massachusetts in the Capitol; and that night the loyal citizens of Washington went to rest with a sense of positive security. The following day, three regiments of New York volunteers arrived in the capital, and the state of emergency was over.

During the period of one week, from April 19 to April 25, in which the city of Washington was cut off from all communication with the North, the city was full of rumors of danger of conspiracies within the city to seize the capital, of attack from Virginia, and of a threatened seizure of Fort Washington on the Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite Mount Vernon.

Upon the opening of the route via Annapolis by water, thence via Annapolis Junction to Washington by rail, and following the arrival of the Seventh New York regiment on April 25, regiment after regiment of volunteers arrived in Washington, so that by the end of April the city had an army on the ground for its defense.

Logans Assert They Were First

The First Defenders were no longer required within the Capitol building for its protection.

During the perils attending their transit to Washington and their exciting experiences just after their arrival in that city, the Logan boys were not unmindful of the friends at home; by the end of the first week of absence nearly 50 letters were received in one day at Lewistown Post Office from members of the company, which letters were read by so many relatives, friends and neighbors that the paper on which they were written literally went to pieces. In many of these, sentences like the following were found:

"I am proud to say that the Logan Guards was the first volunteer company to reach Washington." Another: "We were the first company of volunteers to set foot in Washington, and were very warmly welcomed, as an attack was expected that night." Some of the letters dwelt on the ludicrous side of military experience; one writing of the luxuries enjoyed while quartered in the House of Representatives at Washington, says: "We sleep on the soft side of a stone floor and snore as much as we want." Another writes: "We use our big crackers for plates and then eat the plates." Another wittily thanks the donors "for the combs sent, which had been needed for several days, especially the fine ones."

The Logan Guards had been on duty in the Capitol for 11 days. The following excerpts from the diary of Sergeant Valentine Stichter, of the Washington Artillerists, gave an excellent description of the routine of a First Defender during that period:

April, 1861

- 21—Sunday. On guard from Saturday evening, 7:30 o'clock until Sunday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Read a chapter in the Bible to comrades in the evening. A certain attack on the Capitol last night; all prepared; squads barricading the inlets and windows with flour, which was seized at Georgetown; 6000 barrels.
- 22—On guard for seven hours shift.
- 23—Had a dress parade in the park. Trouble about our cooking arrangements. Moved quarters.
- 24—More troops arrived from New York, a regiment of 1000. Numbered the muskets today. On 24 hours shift guard at upper door. Flour seized by the U. S. Government, amounting to 7000 barrels, making in all 13,000 barrels, with rice, coffee and sugar.

- 25—Paid a visit to patent office and post office. Park parade; cheers given for our company. Gave Massachusetts regiment a serenade with the comb band. Longed to see friends at home.
 - 26—Had dress parade in park for three hours. Downtown and bought wearing apparel. Rhode Island and Massachusetts troops arrived. All well today. Seen President Lincoln and lady in park. New York regiment sworn in.
 - 27—In park, 1600 Pennsylvania troops arrived. Received shoes, blankets, etc.
 - 28—Sunday. Chapter read out of Bible by Captain Wren. Prayer by Frank Myers. President Lincoln visited all the volunteers. Shook hands with him and Secretary Seward. Visited Long Bridge. On guard from 7:00 o'clock last evening. Twenty-four hours shift. Preaching in the Senate Chamber. Wrote letter home.
 - 29—Parade in park three and a half hours. Squad went downtown to exchange shoes. Another Massachusetts regiment arrived. Report of an attack on the 5th of May.
 - 30—Drill in the park. Orders at 1:00 o'clock to proceed to Fort Washington; in half an hour all prepared for the march and on our way; 1:30 o'clock arrived at Navy Yard; boarded the steamer Philadelphia seized by the government; passed Alexandria, Palmetto flag floating over the city; the dock was commanded by rebels with two brass six-pounders; prepared for an attack with 32-pound shells on steamer; arrived at Fort Washington at 6:30 o'clock; packed in a small house with the Logan Guards.
-

In the intense excitement which everywhere prevailed from the time of the marching of these first five companies, it appears that the State authorities forgot or overlooked the right of these companies to be assigned to and designated as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and it was not until 240 other companies of later date had been organized and assigned to numerical precedence in the State service, that the claims of the "First Defenders" were remembered, and they were then organized as a part of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was the last of the Pennsylvania three-month regiments.

Of this regiment, which was organized before the departure of the companies for Fort Washington, the Logan Guards were designated as Company E, the color company. Henry L. Cake, of Pottsville, was made colonel; Captain John B. Selheimer, of the Logan Guards, lieutenant-colonel; and James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, major. By the promotion of Captain Selheimer to the lieutenant-colonelcy, First Lieutenant Thomas M. Hulings became captain; Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis R. Sterrett, first lieutenant; Robert W. Patton, second lieutenant; Sergeant Henry A. Eisenbise, brevet second lieutenant, this rank being generally referred to as "third lieutenant."

First Sergeant Patton had been elected second lieutenant of the Logans on April 20; this probably being due to the fact Lieutenant

Sterrett did not join his company until April 27, and the Logans were lacking a second lieutenant.

On the same date William H. Irwin, who had commanded a company of U. S. Infantry in the war with Mexico in 1847, was elected third lieutenant, undoubtedly a gesture of courtesy on the part of the Logans, since it was well known that he was slated for field rank in the very near future. Just six days later he received his commission and appointment as regimental commander of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He afterwards received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. These officers received their permanent commissions from the Governor of Pennsylvania during the latter part of May, 1861.

The promotion of their captain to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment was undoubtedly deeply gratifying to the members of the Logan Guards. The fact that they had twice elected him their company commander by company vote attests to his popularity and to their confidence in his professional ability and personal integrity.

Having men in excess of the army regulations, the five companies were, at the time of the regimental organization, reorganized into seven companies and, with three other companies added, one each from Harrisburg, Doylestown and Carbondale, became the 25th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Company B was formed by combining 54 men of the Washington Artillerists with 16 men of the Logan Guards.

The National Light Infantry was divided and a new company formed of the extra men of this company along with extra men of the Ringgold Light Artillery.

The regiment was now organized as follows:

Henry L. Cake, Colonel

John B. Selheimer, Lieutenant-Colonel

James H. Campbell, Major

Edward P. Pearson, Jr., Adjutant

John Scheifly, Quartermaster

Joshua Owen, Surgeon

Luther L. Rewalt, Assistant Surgeon

Company A (Ringgold Light Artillery)

Captain James McKnight

Company B (Washington Artillerists and Logan Guards)

Captain James Wren

Company C (Ringgold Light Artillery, National Light Infantry)

Captain Henry Nagle

Company D (National Light Infantry)

Captain Edmund McDonald

Company E (Logan Guards)

Captain Thomas M. Hulings

Company F (of Harrisburg, mustered May 2, 1861)

Captain Henry McCormick

Company G (Allen Infantry)

Captain Thomas Yeager

Company H (Washington Artillerists)

Captain David A. Smith

Company I (of Doylestown, mustered April 28, 1861)

Captain William W. H. Davis

Company K (of Carbondale, mustered April 26, 1861)

Captain Alfred Dart

The total number of "First Defenders" mustered into the United States service on April 18, 1861, was 476. Later, between April 18 and June 3, when the regimental organization was completed, 62 men were added to the five companies by order of the Secretary of War, and mustered into service at Washington, D. C., and Fort Washington, Maryland, making the total number 538.

Logans Garrison Fort Washington

On Tuesday, April 23, it was ascertained that an attempt would be made to capture Washington by way of the Arsenal and the Navy Yard. The Ringgold Light Artillery were, accordingly, ordered to report to Captain (later Admiral) Dahlgren at the Navy Yard. On Friday, the 26th of May, the company was ordered by Major McDowell to duty at the capital. Remaining there till the 15th of May, it was ordered to report for duty to Major Ramsey at the Washington Arsenal. With the exception of a short interval, when detailed to mount guns in the forts about Washington, the company remained on duty at the Arsenal till the expiration of its term of service, never having performed duty with the regiment to which it was nominally assigned.

On the first day of May, the Allen Infantry (Company G) was transferred with Captain McDonald's National Light Infantry (Company D), Captain McCormick's Company F, Captain Davis' Company I, and Captain Dart's Company K to the United States Arsenal, two miles south of the city, for the purpose of guarding the large quantities of valuable war material there stored.

On the 29th of June, Companies D, F, G, I and K, marched under Lieutenant-Colonel Selheimer to Rockville, which they reached the next day. They slept in the Fair Building, but because of the heavy rain did not go any further that day. The next day the battalion marched to Poolesville, reporting to Colonel Stone, in charge of the Rockville expedition; then marched to Point of Rocks, Sandy Hook, Harper's Ferry, where on the 4th of July some skirmishing took place with the Confederates then occupying it.

It was expected that an assault would be made on the morning of the 6th, but other orders being received, the command marched to Williamsport and across the Potomac to Martinsburg, where it went into camp. On the 15th the battalion marched to Bunker Hill and encamped. Here again, it was expected that a general engagement would take place, but on the morning of the 17th the troops moved to Charlestown, Virginia. The next day the battalion moved to Harper's Ferry and camped there, and it was here that the period of their enlistment expired.

On April 30, 1861, the Logan Guards and the Washington Artillerists were sent down the Potomac River to garrison Fort Washington on the Maryland side, opposite Mount Vernon. They left Washington at 1:30 P. M. of that day on the steamer "Philadelphia" and sailed down the Potomac past Alexandria, which was then occupied by Confederate troops, the Palmetto flag flying from a rebel battery occupying the dock with guns trained on the river. Nearly a month later, on May 24, Alexandria was occupied by Ellsworth's Regiment of New York Fire Zouaves. Colonel Ellsworth was killed while hauling down the enemy flag from the Marshall House.

Arrived at Fort Washington, the two companies reported to its commanding officer, Brevet Major J. A. Haskin, First U. S. Artillery, an able officer who had lost an arm in the Mexican War; who assigned the Washington Artillerists to quarters in the lower fort and the Logan Guards to quarters on the hill outside the fort.

Major Haskin had under him three army officers of line rank and a force of artillerymen of the regular army. His adjutant was Lieutenant Edwards, a handsome soldier and excellent disciplinarian. Captain Perkins was a fine artillery officer and greatly aided Major Haskin in the discipline drill and fatigue duty incident to the improvement of physical conditions in and around the fort. Lieutenant Reynolds was a soldierly and most efficient drill master and contributed much to the training and military education of the volunteers.

Upon the arrival of the two companies of the "First Defenders," the old fort took on new life. The water battery or lower fort was thoroughly cleaned and put in order and new quarters were built and occupied by the Washington Artillerists. Outbuildings were moved and sanitary regulations established. The slopes of the main fort were covered with chevaux de frise. New guns, 24 and 32 pounders, were received and mounted; supplies of ammunition were received and stored in magazines. Drills, guardmounts, and inspections of the most rigid character were required. Muster rolls, property returns, and military papers of exactness and nicety were required of company officers. Rifle practice was constant. Heavy artillery drill and practice were kept up. Scouting parties were sent out in every direction across the Potomac into Virginia, as well as into the country on the Maryland side. Drills of all kinds, including bayonet practice, skirmish drill, company and battalion evolutions, and in the handling of heavy artillery were established and maintained.

And now let Mr. McCay, who does not tend to minimize the exploits of his comrades, tell us of this period in the history of the Logan Guards:

"We were put upon fatigue duty (says Mr. McCay) upon our arrival at Fort Washington, and placed under the most rigid discipline. Major Haskin, who commanded the garrison, was a brave and gallant soldier, a Christian gentleman and a strict disciplinarian, and very soon won the esteem and good-will of every Logan, and when we were about to come home at the expiration of our time, he shed tears, and could not master his emotions when he said we were all perfect gentlemen. Assisted by the officers, we soon became the equal, if not

the superior, of the company of the First Artillery and the company of recruits stationed there. We mounted all the guns which commanded the river for miles up and down stream, and every vessel or boat, large or small, had to stop and give an account of themselves. If they did not, an eight-inch shell was quietly dropped over their bows, which soon brought them to terms. On the land sides, all the trees were cut away to get range for the heavy guns and the howitzers in the flanking casemates. Comfortable quarters were erected and Rev. Harris, who was the chaplain in Fort Sumter when it was evacuated, was the chaplain of the post.

"Mount Vernon, the home in life and tomb in death of General Washington, the father of his country, was nearly opposite on the other side of the river. Some of our boys would frequently swim the river which is nearly a mile wide at this point. On that extreme hot Sunday when the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought, we could hear the sound of conflict quite plainly, and when the Major received a dispatch that our army was cut to pieces and in full retreat, and to be prepared for a night attack, the water battery was reinforced by Captain Wren's company. Extra heavy details were made for the rifle battery, the guns were trained and loaded, and the howitzers on the land side were double-shotted. Videttes were placed out on all the roads, and the men stood to their arms that long and gloomy night."

On this day of the Battle of Bull Run, Lieutenant H. A. Eisenbise was Officer of the Guard at Fort Washington.

Promotions and Transfers Change Roster

Promotions and transfers had drastically changed the original formation of the Logans and, in his July, 1861, report, First Sergeant Mathews lists the names of the following officers and non-commissioned officers of Company E, 25th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Logan Guards):

Captain	Thomas M. Hulings
First Lieutenant	Francis R. Sterrett
Second Lieutenant	Robert W. Patton
Third Lieutenant	H. A. Eisenbise
First Sergeant	J. A. Mathews
Second Sergeant	J. S. Waream
Third Sergeant	W. B. Weber
Fourth Sergeant	C. M. Shull
First Corporal	E. W. Eisenbise
Second Corporal	P. P. Butts
Third Corporal	John M. Nolte
Fourth Corporal	Frederick Hart

J. W. Postlethwait was listed as "drummer."

Sergeant Mathews notes further personnel changes as follows:

April 19—Emanuel Cole deserted.

- " 20—Robert W. Patton elected Second Lieutenant; William H. Irwin, Third Lieutenant, and non-commissioned officers appointed as per muster roll.
- " 26—Lieutenant Irwin notified of his election and transfer to Seventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteers.
- " 27—Second Lieutenant Sterrett arrived.
- " 29—Colonel Irwin left to join his regiment, taking with him William G. Mitchell.
- " 30—Fifer McLaughlin discharged from the services of the U. S. by Surgeon Owen.
- May 1—David B. Weber on detached service as hospital attendant.
- July 6—James M. Jackson discharged by enlistment as Hospital Steward. Thomas M. Uttley was dropped from rolls by order of Major Haskin for detached service with the Quartermaster General's Department (of Penna.).
- June 6—The following sixteen Logan Guards were transferred to Company B, 25th Penna. Volunteer Infantry, by order of the Secretary of War, June 3, 1861: William H. Bowsum, Robert Betts, Asbury W. Elberty, John T. Hunter, James W. Henry, John S. Kauffman, Henry F. Kaiser, Charles E. Laub, Samuel B. Marks, William McKnew, Robert B. Morton, Robert Nelson, John A. Nale, Gilbert Waters, David Wertz, Philip Winterod.

Most of the Logan Guards wore civilian clothes when they left for the war, being under the impression that they would receive uniforms upon their arrival in Harrisburg. Actually, they did not receive the uniforms until the 30th of May, when they were garrisoning Fort Washington. Mr. McCay gives us this pertinent account: "As we had been told that we would draw new uniforms at Harrisburg, our men did not present a very creditable appearance, having left home with the most dilapidated clothes they could find. This is why the mob at Baltimore called us convicts and poor-house paupers, and said that Pennsylvania had emptied its jails and poor-houses to send down there to be food for Southern powder."

The ununiformed Logans were apparently acutely conscious of their unsoldierly appearance, and many bitter letters were written home deploring this fact. These letters proved most effective, and the indignant citizens of Lewistown delegated George W. Elder to proceed to Washington and ascertain the reason for the delay in issuing the uniforms. Mr. Elder discovered the uniforms had been in the Washington Navy Yard awaiting requisition and would be issued within a few days time. Some historians, in referring to the march through Baltimore, speak of the First Defenders as being "ragged" or "poorly clad." Be that as it may, the volunteers could console themselves with the thought that the Minutemen of the American

Revolution went into action garbed in the clothes they were wearing when they responded to the call to arms; and who would have the temerity to deprecate their attire?

Early in June, the three companies of First Defenders in Fort Washington had completed their duties in repair and construction in and about the fort, and had settled down to a strict military routine. Some leave was granted, and the Lewistown Gazette of June 6, 1861, announced the arrival in town of Joseph S. Waream and Lucien T. Snyder, with Colonel Selheimer making his appearance on the following day, and Lieutenant R. W. Patton also home on leave.

This extract from a private letter written by Sergeant Chauncey M. Shull aptly describes the prevailing conditions: "Fort Washington, Md., June 6, 1861. We are in no danger here now. We are just as safe as if we were at home. The very devil himself could not take our fort now. We have everything in ample order for defense. Our hard work is over and we have nothing to do but drill and stand guard. Of the latter I have none to do, although I am Sergeant of the Guard today — that is, I have charge of the guard and the main entrance to the fort. No person can pass in or out without my permission. It is rather an important post. During the time I hold this position I dare not sleep a wink under penalty of death. We have had fine living since Waream and Snyder came back and, besides that, we have been furnished with very nice overcoats, knapsacks, canteens, etc. We have excellent quarters and, if we get a mattress or something of the kind to sleep on, we will need nothing more. We will then be as comfortable as could be expected. We received all the things the citizens of Lewistown had the kindness to send us, and it is unnecessary for me to return my thanks, as they can imagine themselves how glad we are to receive anything from home."

The citizens of Mifflin County had an organized system (which will be described later) of sending parcels of delicacies and necessities to the men in the field; a service which was deeply appreciated by the recipients who rarely had the money to purchase the little niceties not provided by a strictly functional army. It would seem that, at times, some over-zealous donors would smuggle liquid stimulants into their parcels, as witness the following indignant editorial in *The Gazette* of June 20, 1861:

"Considerable feeling has been created among the Ladies Association as well as others, by an apparently well-founded report that advantage was taken by some persons to forward liquor in cans, etc., with false labels in the boxes which were forwarded to our soldiers."

This little memorandum in First Sergeant Mathews' morning report eloquently attests to the fact that some of this liquid contraband safely reached its destination: "Private —————, To one Kettle Drum. Broke when Drunk. \$1.75." The capitals are the sergeant's. The writer recalls the soldier involved in this little episode as a kindly,

venerable gentleman who had the unbounded respect of all who knew him.

The Ladies Volunteer Aid Association, afterwards familiarly shortened to "Soldiers' Aid," was composed of a group of patriotic women and girls who had banded together for the purpose of furnishing the soldiers with articles of clothing, sewing kits, soap, candies, stationery, and many other articles not ordinarily obtainable to the volunteers, especially home-prepared foods.

This organization was formed on the evening of May 28, 1861, at a meeting held at the home of George W. Elder at which time the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. J. Walters; secretary, Mrs. F. J. Hoffman; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Elder; managers, Mesdames George Frysinger, R. H. McClintic, M. M. Faxon, Jerman Jacob, J. D. Simpson, and Misses Maggie Blymer, Martha Stoner, Phoebe Weekes, Emma Milliken, Jane A. Kerr.

In two months time, these ladies and their co-workers had made 625 havelocks; 425 of which were sent to Colonel Irwin for his Seventh Regiment, then encamped near Chambersburg; 100 to the Logan Guards, and 100 to Major Haskin for the Regulars under his command at Fort Washington. A box of hospital stores was sent to Miss Dorothea Dix at Washington, D. C., also a number of pocket cases containing needles, thread, pins and buttons. These cases were made at the suggestion of Miss Dix who was the superintendent of army nurses.

While at Fort Washington, the Logans showed themselves resourceful in the line of camp amusements. They held cotillion parties on the green and, as there were no ladies present to participate, it kept the dancers busy to know who was "it," which often led to awkward mistakes but did not spoil the fun. Chauncey Shull called the figures and Gus Smith played the fiddle on these occasions. Another diversion was the performances of a regularly organized minstrel company with the irrepressible Lide Eisenbise at the head, whose rendering of that beautiful song, "The Rock Beside the Sea," left nothing to be desired.

Army Pay Scale, May 1861

The monthly pay of army troops, which included the local militia which had been mustered into Federal service, was announced as follows: Colonel, \$218; Lieutenant Colonel, \$194; Major, \$175; Captain, \$118.50; First Lieutenant, \$108.50; Second Lieutenant, \$104.50; Brevet Second Lieutenant, \$103.50; First or Orderly Sergeant, \$29; other Sergeants, \$27; Corporal, \$22; Private, \$20; Musician, \$21.

A meeting of the colored citizens of the community was held with Samuel Molson presiding, when it was resolved by those attending to offer their services to the State "to be used in any capacity; whether to build breastworks, dig

entrenchments, or march to battle." About this time, a number of runaway slaves from Maryland and Virginia made their way through the mountains of Central Pennsylvania and were humanely treated by the citizens; a station of the "underground" being located in Mifflin County.

A wave of patriotic fervor was sweeping Mifflin County in these early days of the great conflict. What was going on at the county seat was duplicated in other sections of the county. At McVeytown, Newton Hamilton, Belleville, Reedsville, Milroy, and in some of the townships, large and enthusiastic meetings were held at which the citizens pledged a hearty support to the government and thousands of dollars were subscribed for the support of the families of volunteers coming forward to enlist in the local companies then in existence or in process of formation. New military companies were forming, among them being the Mifflin County Zouaves under the captaincy of Jacob Linthurst. This company, numbering 42 men, took part in the Fourth of July ceremonies in Milroy by performing the "Ellsworth Drill," a series of intricate and precise close-order infantry maneuvers executed in quick time, using drum taps as signals.

The Irwin Guards also assisted at this patriotic observance. The Slemmer Guards were drilling every evening in the Brick Pond School yard; many, if not most, of these young men were to later serve in the armed forces of their country during the ensuing years of the war.

The Belleville Fencibles were engaged in drilling and in building the company up to maximum strength. They were to become Company C of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on September 25, Captain William G. Bigelow commanding.

The following notice appeared in a July issue of the Lewistown Gazette:

Mifflin County Dragoons — Attention!

By authority of the War Department I hereby call upon the Mifflin County Dragoons to be ready to muster into service at the earliest notice, and to report themselves with their horses at my office immediately for the regular service of the United States in the present war. They will receive 40 cents per day for their horses, and if disabled, will be paid for in full, as directed by the Secretary of War. Arms and equipments to be furnished in full by the U. S.

By order of
G. V. MITCHELL
Captain

The Dragoons left Lewistown on August 7, and were mustered into the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry as Company C, Captain John P. Taylor commanding, on August 10.

The Burns Infantry, Captain Henry A. Zollinger, was the second military organization to leave Mifflin County, having left on April 20, just four days after the departure of the Logan Guards. This unit

became Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Irwin's regiment.

Having voluntarily served about two weeks beyond their three-month term of enlistment, the Logan Guards prepared to leave for home. Though nominally the color company of the 25th Regiment, which was called the Advance or Cameron Regiment, they never saw the regimental colors until after the end of the war when the colors were displayed at veteran reunions. It had been the intention, at the formation of the regiment, to concentrate all its companies; but, on reconsideration, it was deemed unwise to remove the companies on duty at the Arsenal and at Fort Washington.

The Logans, therefor, never did a day's duty with the regiment, but remained at the post to which they had been assigned.

Major Haskin, and the efficient officers under him at the fort, had worked kindly and zealously with the volunteers in perfecting them in their duties as soldiers, and had won the unqualified respect and esteem of the men serving under him in the three companies of First Defenders.

On Monday, July 29, 1861, the Logan Guards were mustered out of the Federal service at Harrisburg, being paid off in gold, the first pay they had received for military services since leaving home.

The citizens of Lewistown had made preparations for the homecoming of the Logan Guards.

A meeting for the purpose of formulating plans for their reception had been held in the Town Hall on July 16, with the following committee officers present: James McCord, president; George W. Stewart, William Shimp, H. Zerbe, E. Banks, George W. Patton, and John Davis, vice presidents. On motion, Joseph Alexander, N. J. Rudisill, George Frysinger, S. Belford, D. W. Woods, Amos Hoôt, Alfred Marks, John Hamilton, and H. J. Walters were appointed a Committee of Arrangements and, after a brief discussion of the mode and manner, were invested with discretionary power. Secretaries at this meeting were L. J. Elberty and George Frysinger.

The Ellsworth Cadets, a company of small boys under the command of Captain Louis Rudisill, were making plans for their participation in the reception for the Logan Guards. The cadets' uniform consisted of red pants and cap, white shirt and a blue coat.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on July 3 to consider the propriety of granting \$50 for providing a supper for the Logan Guards, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That \$50 be appropriated towards furnishing a supper for the Logan Guards; provided that the Chief Burgess ascertain, before making out said order, that the Town Council has power to grant money for such purposes."

After patiently waiting for several days, information was finally received on Monday evening (July 29) that the Logan Guards would

return by early train on Thursday, and the town at once became enlivened by the news and preparations were made for their reception. At three o'clock in the morning the bells were rung and, in a short time, the Lewistown Band, the Slemmer Guards in uniforms of cadet gray, most of the citizens, with hundreds of children, congregated on the public square and from thence proceeded to the railway station.

On the arrival of the train, the Guards were warmly greeted, and escorted into town in the following order: Chief Marshal, Band, Committee of Arrangements, Orator and Clergy, Slemmer Guards, 34 young ladies dressed in white, with tri-color rosettes representing the States in the Union, headed by a young lady dressed in red, white and blue, representing the Goddess of Liberty.

On reaching the Square, the military proceeded through a portion of the town and returned to the Court House, where they were welcomed by an eloquent address by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, the following being an extract:

"While, then, on behalf of the citizens of Lewistown, I bid you welcome — a welcome, though expressed in words, no words are adequate to express — a welcome of hands and a welcome of hearts — welcome to our midst — welcome to our homes — to your own homes, and to the embrace of loved ones who long to greet you as they cannot here in public. While we thus bid you welcome, it is in the expectation that, as our country still bleeds, and your companions are yet in the field and the danger more imminent — with the same heroism, the same bravery of soul, the same patriotic fires burning, and with an acquired discipline for effective service; many, if not most of you will return to the field of action, and that you will go multiplied in numbers. Foremost to the rescue at the outbreak of hostilities, stand by your country's flag and your country's cause to the last! Honored members of the Logan Guards! Soldiers of the Republic! Again, we bid you welcome!"

Mr. Parker then announced that arrangements had been made for a dinner at the Court House on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, for the Logan Guards and the Burns Infantry, and also that the latter company would be received in the same manner as the Guards had been. Three cheers and a tiger were then given for our country, and subsequently the Logan Guards gave a similar approbation to the Rev. Mr. McMurray.

Joseph W. Parker acted as Chief Marshal of the parade, assisted by Charles S. McCoy and John Swan.

Private David Wertz, 41 years of age, did not return with the Logans on account of being hospitalized with a rheumatic condition.

Returning Logans Banqueted

George Frysinger, treasurer of the Logan Guard Relief Fund, reported contributions in Lewistown amounted to \$561.03, not including other "patriotic" subscriptions which were made but upon which

no payments have been received. The families of 37 Logans had received financial relief from this fund.

The editor of the Lewistown Gazette gives us this account of the dinner served in honor of the Logan Guards on August 2:

“In pursuance of arrangements made with Major D. Eisenbise to provide dinner for our returned soldiers, tables were set in the hall of the Court House on Friday afternoon, where the Logan Guards, under command of First Lieutenant F. R. Sterrett (Captain Hulings being absent), Captain Zollinger and such of the Burns Infantry as were in town, and a few soldiers from other counties, sat down to one of those sumptuous entertainments which the Major and his lady are proverbial for providing.

“Among others present were Colonel William H. Irwin of the Seventh and Lieutenant Colonel John B. Selheimer of the 25th Regiment. A large number of citizens also partook of the dinner, both at the Court House and at the hotel, making the total number who dined at least 300. The Lewistown Band gave our citizens some music during the afternoon, and the Newton Hamilton Band, which came down to escort three of its members home who had returned from the war, discoursed some excellent music on the streets during the afternoon and, in the evening, under the guidance of Charles Caughling, Jr., serenaded many of our citizens.”

On Friday morning the same programme as that accorded to the Logan Guards was followed in receiving Captain Zollinger and such of his men as belonged here or in the neighborhood. The Logan Guards were added to the escort, so that with the Slemmer Guards, the Burns Infantry, and Captain McFarlane's company from Boalsburg, Centre County, which also arrived that morning, a fine military display was made. The word of welcome home was given to all by George W. Elder, Esq., in a brief address.

Social Note: Lieutenant F. R. Sterrett, having testified his love for the Union by taking into his care and keeping one of the daughters of Kishacoquillas Valley, left with his bride on Tuesday evening for Lake City, Minnesota. The party were escorted into town by the Logan Guards, who were determined to give him a last testimonial for his kindness and care while in the service.

The foregoing item from The Gazette of August 7 attests to the fact that the Logans, though no longer officially existing as an organization, were continuing to function as a group, bound only by the ties of comradeship. This splendid spirit of comradeship prevailed among the former members of the five companies of First Defenders to the end of their days. They were ever proud of the fact that they were the vanguard of the 2,788,304 men and boys in blue who followed

them into the army of the United States for the preservation of the Union.

The Thanks of a Nation

Resolved, that the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered, to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob at Baltimore and reached Washington on the 18th of April last for the defense of the National Capital.

Passed, July 22, 1861, by the House of Representatives. (From the Congressional Globe, predecessor to the Congressional Record.)

On May 26, 1891, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made an appropriation for medals of honor to be presented to the First Defenders.

The medals authorized by this Act of Assembly were prepared and made in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, of bronze, in the shape of a Maltese cross with a centerpiece showing the Capitol of the United States Government and marked "First in Defense of the Capitol, April 18, 1861," and on the obverse side with the name of each individual volunteer.

The ink on the discharge certificates of the Logan Guards was scarcely dry when recruiting was begun for a new company, appropriately called the "Second Logan Guards," many of its men having been members of the original Logans, as were also all the commissioned officers of the new company: Captain Joseph A. Mathews, First Lieutenant Henry A. Eisenbise, Second Lieutenant William B. Weber. Each of these lieutenants, in turn, afterwards received promotion to the captainancy, as did also John M. Nolte, who had been a corporal in the original Logan Guard, and was made first sergeant of the Second Logans on the formation of the company. In the organization of the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (three years service), the Second Logan Guards was designated Company A. Upon the death of Major A. C. Lewis (September 22, 1861), Captain Mathews was promoted to major of the regiment, placing Henry A. Eisenbise in command of the company.

The Second Logan Guards, over 100 strong, left Lewistown on the night of August 26, 1861, escorted to the station by the Slemmer Guards and a large number of friends and relatives.

Mifflin County was sending her sons to the war as the tempo of the conflict increased. The Lewistown Gazette for September 4, 1861, states:

"On Thursday last, Captain Linthurst's Milroy company arrived in town and, in the afternoon, took the cars for Harrisburg, being escorted to the station by Colonel Irwin's

regimental band under the leadership of Charles Caughlin, Jr., of Newton Hamilton, and the Slemmer Guards, who now parade with the Minnie muskets lately held by the Logan Guards. Captain Zollinger's company left yesterday afternoon, being escorted to the station by the Slemmer Guards and a large number of citizens. We have now in service Captain Taylor's Cavalry Company, the Logan Guards, the Milroy company and the Burns Infantry, and Captain Neice of McVeytown is rapidly filling up the fifth, Captain Bigelow of Belleville, the sixth, and recruiting has commenced for the Teacher's Company. The greater portion of Colonel Irwin's regimental band is also from this county."

Joseph B. Heitman, of Tacoma, Washington, a grandson of Captain Selheimer, is the recipient of our undying gratitude for his kindness in presenting the Mifflin County Historical Society with photostatic prints of the pages of First Sergeant J. A. Mathews' roster and morning report book for May, June and July of 1861.

Written in Sergeant Mathews' beautiful copper-plate handwriting, the information on these pages has proven of inestimable value, particularly in the correct spelling of names and in determining the rank of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Logan Guards.

With all due respect to past historians, obvious errors and discrepancies appear in the old histories and have been copied and perpetuated by later writers — this in re the Logan Guards.

So far as the "official" records are concerned, this chronicler has both added and deleted, basing his claim for doing so on information obtained by diligent research and by new evidence provided by the Patton papers and the Logans' roster and morning report. Disclaiming infallibility, the writer honestly believes the following muster-out roll to be as accurate as possible. All available information is listed with each name. Some names elicit extensive biographical sketches, others are simply names.

Muster-Out Roll of the Logan Guards

Thomas M. Hulings, Captain

Born in Lewistown, February 6, 1835. Appointed major of the 49th Penna. Vol. Inf., September 14, 1861. He took part in the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, where his regiment was a part of General Hancock's brigade of General W. F. Smith's division. Major Hulings was first under fire at Young's Mill, Va., in April, 1862. In the battle of Williamsburg he, with his regiment, participated in the charge on the right, which was the beginning of Hancock's fame. In the "Seven Days Fight" Major Hulings took a gallant part in the actions at Golding's Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. In August, 1862, he served with his regiment, under General Pope, in the campaign of Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run, afterwards rejoining the Army of the Potomac. He fought at Crompton's Gap, and in the battle of Antietam, September 17, in which last-named engagement his horse was shot under him.

In the following month he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. He succeeded to the command of the regiment at the battle of Fredricksburg, Va., April 29, 1863, when Colonel Irwin was severely wounded. He led his regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2nd and 3rd of July following. At Rappahannock Station his regiment carried the enemy's works and captured more prisoners than he had men in his command. In October following, Colonel Irwin was compelled to resign on account of the wound he received at Fredericksburg, and thereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Hulings was promoted to colonel.

The campaign of the Wilderness was a final and fatal one for Colonel Hulings. At Spotsylvania, on May 10, 1864, Colonel Hulings received orders to withdraw his command to its previous position; but hardly had he begun to execute the movement, when the enemy, perceiving it, advanced in force to recover the works, firing as they rushed forward. At this moment, while Colonel Hulings stood with his hand on one of the captured guns, cool, collected, and giving orders to his retiring men, he was struck in the head by a musket ball and fell dead inside the fort. His body was never recovered. On December 10, 1868, the Colonel Thomas M. Hulings Post No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Lewistown.

Francis R. Sterrett, First Lieutenant

Shortly after returning from Fort Washington, Mr. Sterrett married a Kishacoquillas Valley girl, and journeyed to Lake City, Minnesota, being escorted to the station by his comrades of the Logan Guards. He became a captain of Minnesota Volunteers and was an aide to General Stilwell, Minnesota Volunteers, in the Northwest Indian Wars.

Mr. Sterrett is listed as a private in the Logan Guards in Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, whereas the original roll book distinctly lists him as a brevet second lieutenant, and as being promoted to first lieutenant when Hulings took over command of the company; this, of course, being the normal procedure under the circumstances. A contemporary Washington, D. C., news dispatch lists Mr. Sterrett as being the second lieutenant of the Logan Guards upon their arrival in that city.

Robert William Patton, Second Lieutenant

Born February 22, 1834, Mr. Patton's earlier years were spent in Lewistown and he received his education in the public schools and the Lewistown Academy. He was one of the small group of young men who conceived the idea of organizing the Logan Guards in 1858 and was a member of the Logans during the entire period of their existence as a unit. Bates' history lists Mr. Patton as second lieutenant upon their departure for the war but, here again, we are confronted with a discrepancy. Documents in the possession of Mr. Patton's descendants reveal that Mr. Patton was the first sergeant of the Logan Guards and he refers to himself as "sergeant" in recounting the incident of handing the first morning report to Major McDowell — clearly the duty of a first sergeant. The records show that he was

elected second lieutenant on April 20, 1861, at which time the Logans were guarding the Capitol.

In August, 1862, Mr. Patton recruited an infantry company in three days time and, as captain, reported at Camp Curtin. Here he was commissioned as major of the 131st Infantry, and his company was incorporated into the same regiment as Company K. His commission dated from August 16, 1862. Major Patton participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out with his regiment on May 23, 1863.

After the war he always maintained a strong friendship for his comrades-in-arms, and was a regular attendant at reunions of the First Defenders and the 131st Regiment.

In a letter to the Lewistown Gazette (1904), Major Patton corrects the error in Bates' history which states that he was mustered in at Harrisburg on the 18th as second lieutenant. He writes:

"I was first sergeant up to April 20 and was elected lieutenant on that date, as my commission, framed at home, shows. I was the first sergeant who made the company report on the morning of April 19 about three or four o'clock in a room of the Capitol to Generals McDowell and Mansfield (then major and colonel respectively) who each laid a hand on my shoulders, saying, 'Sergeant, that is the first report of any organization in the United States outside of the District of Columbia.' Sergeants J. Ard Mathews and William B. Weber were with me at the time."

Henry A. Eisenbise, Brevet Second Lieutenant

Promoted from sergeant to private second lieutenant, May 28, 1861. He was elected orderly sergeant upon the occasion of the organization of the Logan Guards in 1858. Marching to the defense of the Capitol as a duty sergeant, he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant on May 28, 1861. Leaving Lewistown with the Second Logan Guards (Company A, 46th Penna. Vol. Inf.), as first lieutenant, he was promoted to the captaincy when Captain J. A. Matthews became major of the 46th. He was twice a prisoner of war. Resigned February 11, 1863.

Joseph Ard Mathews, First Sergeant

Organizer and captain of the Second Logan Guards (Company A, 46th Penna. Vol. Inf.). Promoted to major, September 27, 1861. Promoted to colonel, 128th Regiment, November 1, 1862. Colonel Mathews obviously enjoyed the high esteem of the men of his regiment and of the citizens of Mifflin County. The former presented him with a handsome saddle bearing a silver plate on the cantle inscribed in part "From the Enlisted Men of the 128th Regiment, P.V., Stafford Court House, March 15, 1863." The latter presented him with a dress sword engraved as follows: "Presented to Major J. Ard Mathews of the 46th Regiment, P.V., by the Citizens of Mifflin County, Pa., September, 1862." Saddle and sword are on display in the museum of the Mifflin County Historical Society.

Colonel Mathews was captured by the enemy at Chancellorsville and, after a short period of captivity, returned in time to be mustered

out with his command at Harrisburg, May 19, 1863. Shortly thereafter, he received a commission as brevet brigadier general, and was given command of the second brigade of General Hartranft's division in the Ninth Corps.

Joseph S. Waream, Second Sergeant

Afterwards captain, Company K, 131st P.V.I.; mustered in August 18, 1862; mustered out with company, May 23, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Mustered in as sergeant, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865.

William B. Weber, Third Sergeant

Mustered in as second lieutenant, Company A, 46th P.V.I., August 14, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, September 27, 1861; appointed regimental adjutant, September 1, 1862; promoted to captain, Company A, February 11, 1863; resigned February 8, 1865.

Chauncey M. Shull, Fourth Sergeant

Mustered in as corporal, Company I, 83rd P.V.I., March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 28, 1865. Died September 17, 1904. Mr. Shull also served with the independent infantry company from Lewistown at Shade Gap in 1862.

Elias W. H. Eisenbise, First Corporal

Afterwards captain, Company F, 107th P.V.I.; mustered in March 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 3, 1863. Captain Eisenbise was the last surviving member of the Logan Guards.

Porter P. Butts, Second Corporal (no further record available).

John M. Nolte, Third Corporal

Mustered in as first sergeant, Company A, 46th P.V.I., August 23, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant, November 1, 1862; promoted to captain, May 22, 1865; mustered out with company, July 16, 1865. Captain Nolte later became company commander of Company G, 5th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Died April 8, 1890.

Frederick Hart, Fourth Corporal

Mustered in as corporal, Company F, 107th P.V.I.; promoted to sergeant, June 11, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

David Wasson, Quartermaster Sergeant

No further military record available; died December 30, 1899.

William T. McEwen, Commissary Sergeant

Mustered in as second lieutenant, Company C, First Penna. Vol. Cavalry, August 10, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, February 26, 1862; to captain, October 1, 1862; to major, February 23, 1863. Wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; resigned October 17, 1863. Major McEwen had served five years as a trooper in the Second U. S. Cavalry prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Joseph W. Postlethwait, Drummer

Mustered in as musician, band of 49th P.V.I., August 29, 1861; discharged by general order, August 9, 1862.

William Hopper, Drummer

Mustered in as sergeant, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; died May 5, 1863 of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Jesse J. Alexander, Private

Mustered in as private, Company C, First Penna. Vol. Cavalry, August 10, 1861; discharged January 8, 1863, for wounds received in action which later resulted in his death.

James D. Burns, Private

Mustered in as private, Company F, 107th P.V.I., March 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 26, 1862; M.O. private, Company A, 20th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, January 7, 1864; discharged by general order, June 16, 1865.

William H. Bowsum, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 21, 1861; captured at Winchester, May 25, 1862; returned; mustered out with company, July 16, 1865.

William E. Benner, Private (no further record available).

Robert W. Betts, Private

Mustered in as private, Company C, First Penna. Vol. Cavalry, August 10, 1861; mustered out with company, September 9, 1864.

William R. Cooper, Private

Mustered in as private, Company K, 91st P.V.I., December 21, 1861; wounded May 2, 1864; discharged by general order, January 6, 1865.

William Cowden, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.

Henry Comfort, Private (no further record available).

Samuel M. Comfort, Private

Afterwards second lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; sergeant, Company A, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; discharged by general order, June 7, 1865. Mr. Comfort also served with the independent infantry company from Lewistown at Shade Gap in 1862.

Jeremiah Cogley, Private

Afterwards sergeant and second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Thomas W. Dewees, Private (no further record available).

Franklin D'Armit, Private (no further record available).

This name also appears in the old records as Dearmit, De Armint, Dearment.

James B. Eckebarger, Private

Mustered in as first lieutenant, Company C, 49th P.V.I., October 2, 1861; promoted to captain, October 16, 1861; discharged November 19, 1863; died November 28, 1912.

George W. Elberty, Private

Mustered in as sergeant-major, 46th P.V.I., August 20, 1861; transferred to Company A as sergeant, April 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 29, 1863.

W. Asbury Elberty, Private

Mustered in as musician, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862.

William Butler Freeborn (Freeburn), Private

Mustered in as first sergeant, Company B, 49th P.V.I., August 10, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, Company K, January 28, 1862; promoted to captain, September 6, 1862; transferred to Company B, January 11, 1863. Died August 20, 1863 from wounds incurred while laying pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg, April 29, 1863.

George M. Freeborn (Freeburn), Private

Mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865.

Joseph A. Fichthorn, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; as sergeant, Company A, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863; as private, Company H, 195th P.V.I., July 22, 1864; mustered out with company, November 4, 1864; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Abram Files, Private

Mustered in as private, Company D, 131st P.V.I., August 12, 1862; mustered out with company, May 23, 1863.

Joseph Bingam Farer (Farrer), Private

No further military record; killed "in a collision" shortly after the war.

Daniel Fessler, Private

Afterwards member of Steven's Light Battery; served during entire war; no detailed record available.

Owen M. Fowler, Private

Afterwards served as captain of U. S. Colored Troops. According to existing records he was a printer by trade and died in Shamokin, Pa.

George W. Hart, Private

Mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865; died August, 1904.

John Hughes, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, 20th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, February 28, 1864; mustered out with Company A, First Penna. Provisional Cavalry, July 13, 1865; died in Newton Hamilton, Pa., from disease contracted in the field.

John T. Hunter, Private

Afterwards captain of U. S. Colored Troops; died from wounds received in action.

James William Henry, Private

Mustered in as sergeant, Company H, 149th P.V.I. (Second Bucktails), August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.

John W. Jones, Private

Mustered in as sergeant, Company F, 107th P.V.I.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; later served in 12th Penna. Vol. Cavalry.

James M. Jackson, Private

Afterwards hospital steward (three months service) with Penna. Volunteers, and service in the 12th U. S. Infantry.

Thomas Kinkade, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; died May 11, 1862, of wounds accidentally incurred at New Market, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 1.

John S. Kauffman, Private

Mustered in as private, Company H, 149th P.V.I., August 20, 1862; wounded at Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.

Henry F. Kaiser (Keiser), Private

Mustered in as private, Company E, 49th P.V.I., August 6, 1861; discharged account of disability; died December 20, 1906.

George I. Loff (Loft), Private (no further record available).

John S. Langton, Private

Further military record not available; moved to Decatur, Ill., after the war.

Charles E. Laub, Private

Afterwards sergeant, First Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers; died from disease contracted in the service.

Elias W. Link, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., November 11, 1862.

William F. McCay, Private

Mustered in as private, Company F, 107th P.V.I., March 8, 1862; discharged July 14, 1862; sergeant-major, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Samuel B. Marks, Private

Afterwards second lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; mustered in as first lieutenant, Company H, 195th P.V.I., July 22, 1864; discharged October 22, 1864; private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865; was a guest at U. S. Military Home in Kansas in 1900.

John S. Miller, Private (no further record available).

Joseph A. Miller, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865; died November 16, 1916.

William McKnew, Private (afterwards wagonmaster, 54th P.V.I.).

Robert A. Mathews, Private (no further record available).

John A. McKee, Private

Mustered in as captain, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; died June 10, 1904.

Robert D. Morton, Private

Mustered in as sergeant, Company F, 22nd Penna. Vol. Cavalry, March 2, 1864; killed at Berryville, W. Va., August 30, 1864.

William A. Nelson, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company K, 131st P.V.I., August 7, 1862; promoted to first sergeant, March 8, 1863; mustered out with company, May 23, 1863; mustered in as captain, Company H, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863.

Robert Nelson, Private (no further record available).

Thomas A. Nourse (Nurse), Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

John A. Nale (Nail), Private

Mustered in as private, Company F, 107th P.V.I., March 8, 1862; died October 9, 1862 of wounds incurred at Antietam, September 17; buried in U. S. Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

James Price, Private

Mustered in as private, Company F, 205th P.V.I., September 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 2, 1865.

Henry Printz, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company A, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; promoted to sergeant; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 1, 1863; mustered in as corporal, Company A, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863; mustered in as second lieutenant, Company F, 205th P.V.I., September 2, 1864; mustered out with company, June 2, 1865; died October 10, 1887.

John M. Postlethwaite, Private

Mustered in as musician, Band of 49th P.V.I., August 29, 1861; discharged by general order, August 9, 1862.

Bronsen Rothrock, Private

Mustered in as private, Company C, 46th P.V.I., September 2, 1861; mustered out with company, July 16, 1865; was guest at U. S. Military Home, Kansas, in 1900.

James N. Rager, Private

A Mexican War veteran who had served in the Juniata Guards which was mustered into Federal service in 1847 as Company D, 11th U. S. Infantry. It is interesting to note that Mr. Rager's former company commander of the Juniata Guards, William H. Irwin, marched shoulder to shoulder with him as a private in the ranks of the Logans. Mr. Rager re-entered the army August 20, 1861, as a private in Company E, 49th P.V.I., was transferred to Company D, January 11, 1863, and died at Fort Delaware, May 14, 1864.

James Xenophon Sterrett, Private

Mustered in as second lieutenant, Company D, 107th P.V.I., March 6, 1862; discharged September 29, 1862.

William Sherwood, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company D, 49th P.V.I., August 6, 1861; promoted to sergeant, November 25, 1861; to first sergeant, January 8, 1862; to first lieutenant, August 5, 1862; to captain, Company F, March 16, 1864; mustered out February 28, 1865.

Augustus Edward Smith, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company F, 107th P.V.I., March 8, 1862; promoted to sergeant, April 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 14, 1862.

Theodore B. Smith, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company K, 131st P.V.I., August 7, 1862; mustered out with company, May 23, 1863; mustered in as corporal, Company H, 195th P.V.I., July 22, 1864; mustered out with company, November 4, 1864; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865.

James P. Smith (Sugar Jim), Private

Mustered in as first sergeant, Company C, 49th P.V.I., August 31, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant, October 26, 1862; to first

lieutenant, February 25, 1864; to brevet captain, August 1, 1864; to captain, June 3, 1865; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865.

Nathaniel Walker Scott, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company C, First Penna. Vol. Cavalry, August 10, 1861; died July 2, 1863 in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863.

Charles W. Stahl, Private

Mustered in as private, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; mustered in as sergeant, Company A, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863; mustered in as corporal, Company F, 205th P.V.I., September 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 2, 1865.

George Ard Snyder, Private

Mustered in as private, Company K, 131st P.V.I., August 11, 1862; mustered out with company, May 23, 1863; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Lucien T. Snyder, Private

The records reveal that Mr. Snyder, who was a printer and reporter by occupation, had the reputation of being the cleanest soldier at Fort Washington and, on that account, was invariably selected as orderly to the commanding officer when detailed for guard duty. No further information available.

Gideon M. Tice, Private

Mustered in as sergeant, Company A, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; mustered in as private, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; discharged by general order, May 17, 1865; died March 8, 1883, as the result of disease contracted in the service.

Thomas M. Uttley, Private

Regimental adjutant, Fourth Penna. Militia, September, 1862; regimental adjutant, 36th Penna. Militia, July, 1863; served with independent company from Lewistown at Shade Gap, 1862.

Franklin H. Wentz, Private

Mustered in as sergeant, Company F, 107th P.V.I., January 27, 1862; promoted to first sergeant, March 8, 1862; to second lieutenant, March 25, 1863; to first lieutenant, March 8, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company, July 13, 1865, brevet captain.

Gilbert Waters, Private

Mustered in as first lieutenant, Company L, Ninth Penna. Vol. Cavalry, October 1, 1861; promoted to captain, April 30, 1862; killed at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

David B. Weber, Private

Mustered in as second lieutenant, Company K, 131st P.V.I., August 18, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, March 8, 1863; mustered

out with company, May 23, 1863; mustered in as corporal, Company C, 78th P.V.I., February 18, 1865; mustered out with company, September 11, 1865.

Henry G. Walters, Private

No further military record available. We recall Mr. Walters as a portly, phlegmatic old gentleman who conducted a small general store at the corner of Wayne and Third Streets in Lewistown and from whom we purchased many a "jawbreaker" and licorice stick.

David Worts (Wertz), Private

Died in 1862 as the result of rheumatism contracted in the service.

George W. White, Private

Mustered in as corporal, Company C, First Penna. Vol. Cavalry, August 10, 1861; wounded May 9, 1864; taken prisoner June 21, 1864; returned; transferred to Company D, Second Provisional Cavalry, September 9, 1864. No further record available.

Philip Winterod, Private

Mustered in as private, Company D, 49th P.V.I., March 16, 1863; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania and Winchester.

Edwin E. Zeigler, Private

Mustered in as second lieutenant, Company E, 49th P.V.I.; resigned November 26, 1861; mustered in as second lieutenant, Company G, 107th P.V.I., March 7, 1862; promoted to captain, June 30, 1862; to major, April 18, 1865; to brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment, July 13, 1865.

Ninety-two men had marched away to the war as members of the Logan Guards and 87 returned with their company at the expiration of their enlistments. The five absentees comprised an oddly assorted group. They were:

(1) The militia captain who, quite unexpectedly and virtually overnight, became second in command of a regiment of infantry.

(2) The veteran of the Mexican War who had commanded a company of U. S. Regulars at Molino del Rey, and who took his place in the ranks of the Logans as a private. He later attained the rank of brigadier-general.

(3) The young standard bearer of the Logans who would also wear silver stars on his shoulder straps.

(4) The crippled fifer who did his best to stay in the service, but who was overruled by higher authority and was discharged on account of his obvious physical disability.

(5) The deserter.

(1) John B. Selheimer

Lieutenant-colonel, 25th Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and former captain of the Logan Guards. Colonel Selheimer was a member of one of the old military families of Central Pennsylvania, he being a great-grandson of Nicholas Selheimer who, for eight years, served as a soldier with the American forces in the War of the Revolution. Two of Nicholas' five sons, John and Jacob, served in the War of 1812. John was killed on the flagship "Niagara" while under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry at the battle of Lake Erie. It is interesting to note that the ship "Niagara" was designed and built by Daniel Dobbins, whose home was on the south shore of the Juniata, opposite Lewistown. John B. Selheimer's father was William Selheimer, born in 1776 in Franklin County; his father was Absalom B. Selheimer, also born in Franklin County. Colonel Selheimer was born on the 18th of August, 1826, in Milford Township, Juniata County, where the days of his boyhood were spent. His advantages of education were those afforded by the common schools, after which, at the age of sixteen, he removed to Lewistown and became an apprentice to the trade of tinsmith, concluding his period of service in Philadelphia. Returning to Lewistown in 1848, he established himself in the hardware business. In 1858, the Logan Guards organized and elected him as their captain. Four of his brothers — Napoleon, David, Absalom and Oliver — served with the Union army in the war.

(2) William H. Irwin

A native of Mifflin County, Mr. Irwin had been prominently identified with the volunteer military of the county for years previous to the Mexican War. In 1847, the Juniata Guards, of which he was company commander, was incorporated into the newly organized 11th U. S. Infantry Regiment as Company D, and was ordered to Mexico, where Captain Irwin was wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey. Returning to his home, he resumed the practice of his profession as attorney-at-law and later was appointed by the Governor as Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

Enlisting in the Logan Guards as a private, he was elected brevet second lieutenant while in the Capitol, April 20, 1861, and, a few days later, was commissioned by Governor Curtin as commander of the Seventh Penna. Volunteer Infantry, a three months regiment. At the end of this term of service, he received his commission as colonel of the 49th Regiment, a three years organization. He was wounded while his regiment was crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, April 29, 1863. In October, 1863, having concluded that his condition of health and his disabilities from wounds were such that he was unsuited for the hard tugs of the service, he resigned his commission and retired from the army.

He afterwards received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the war. After the war, when General Hancock was in command of the Southern Department, General Irwin was on his staff as legal adviser. General Irwin remained in Lewistown, engaged in business pursuits, for several years

after the war, and then removed to the State of Indiana, later removing to the city of Louisville, Ky. Here his death occurred on January 17, 1886.

(3) William Galbraith Mitchell

This was the young soldier who carried the Logan flag through Baltimore at the head of the column of the First Defenders. He left the Logans at the same time as the departure of Colonel Irwin, having received an appointment as adjutant in the latter's regiment, the Seventh. He afterward was mustered in as first lieutenant of Company H, 49th Penna. Volunteer Infantry, a three years regiment, on August 15, 1861; his regimental commander being his old comrade, Colonel W. H. Irwin. Lieutenant Mitchell was promoted to the rank of major, June 25, 1863, and appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Hancock. His gentlemanly deportment and gallant bearing caused him to be promoted rapidly.

It is said that at the battle of Gettysburg, Hancock being severely wounded, Mitchell (then a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers) without any orders, placed Stannard's Iron Brigade to make a rush for Little Round Top, the key of the position. They reached there just in time to repel a heavy enemy infantry force who were almost up the hill. He finally became chief-of-staff to General Hancock.

After the war, he was commissioned as captain in the 37th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, subsequently being transferred to the Fifth U. S. Infantry. He was promoted to major, July 1, 1881. Upon the election of President Garfield, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general at the request of General Hancock, this being the first appointment made by President Garfield. After a sudden and brief illness he died at Governor's Island, May 29, 1883. His honored remains were brought to Lewistown and surviving comrades of the Logan Guards escorted them to their last resting place in St. Mark's Episcopal Cemetery.

(4) Samuel G. McLaughlin, Musician

Discharged on account of physical disability on certification of his regimental surgeon, Joshua Owen. An excellent fifer, according to contemporary reports, and undoubtedly a loyal and patriotic citizen. He removed to Fowler, Michigan.

(5) Emanuel Cole, Private

"Deserted, April 19th, 1861." This notation is taken directly from the Morning Report of the Logan Guard's First Sergeant. It would be illogical to attribute this man's desertion to cowardice. Cowards do not voluntarily join military organizations. Perhaps his defection was due to some slight, real or fancied, from an officer or non-commissioned officer; or for any one of a score of other reasons — none of them valid, of course. After all, this incident occurred a long, long time ago, and it is the opinion of this writer that Emanuel Cole should be remembered only as being one of that gallant band of First Defenders.

31 Logan Guards Win Commissions

The history of the Logan Guards as an organization is brief and, when viewed in the light of subsequent historic events of the period, comparatively uneventful. Their chief claim to fame lies in the fact that they were a part of that provisional battalion of Pennsylvania militiamen who were the first to reach Washington in response to President Lincoln's urgent call for volunteers in the early spring of 1861, and they shared that honor with the men of the Washington Artillerists, the National Light Infantry, the Allen Rifles, and the Ringgold Light Artillery.

It is quite within the bounds of probability that the presence of these volunteers in Washington on that evening of April 18, 1861, was an actual deterrent to Southern plans for seizing the city; especially in view of the fact that rumor had increased their numbers to several thousands.

We may be sure that the news of the arrival of the First Defenders in the Capital was the cause for prayerful gratitude throughout the northern states and that it spurred hundreds of men to enlist in the Union forces. Unquestionably these five companies of Pennsylvanians played a stellar role in American history — a position that remains secure despite the efforts of detractors, past and present, to minimize or to entirely ignore their glorious achievement.

At least 71 (this number has been confirmed by a check of individual military records) former members of the Logan Guards re-entered the service and their individual records stand as enduring testimonials to their valor. They were at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Petersburg, and participated in innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes. Seven were killed in action, ten died of wounds or of disabilities incurred in the campaign, while an indeterminate number were wounded in the line of duty.

Their proficiency and outstanding ability in the profession of arms is attested to by the fact that 31 of their number received commissions during the course of the war; the commissions being as follows: Brevet Brigadier General 3, Colonel 1, Lieutenant Colonel 2, Major 2, Captain 16, and Lieutenant 7; thus accounting for a third of the Logan's strength — a most remarkable average and one which was rarely duplicated.

Most of the Logans served two, three or four enlistments for various periods and in various organizations, and we are impressed with the spirit of camaraderie which impelled them to join a new unit in groups or at least in pairs; rarely do we find a "loner".

On the occasion of the reorganization of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (an old line regiment) in March, 1865, a newly organized company from Lewistown, under the command of Captain A. B. Selheimer, was assigned to the regiment as Company C. Joseph S. Waream and David B. Weber, who had been captain and first lieutenant respectively of Company K, 131st P.V.I. and who had served with this company until it was mustered out in 1863, seized upon this opportunity to go soldiering once more and enlisted in the new

company as Sergeant Waream and Corporal Weber — taking ten of their old Logan comrades with them. These twelve men remained with the company until it was mustered out of the service September 11, 1865. Thus these twelve veterans had the distinction of being among the first troops to enter the war and of being among the last to return.

An outstanding case of enduring comradeship and dogged devotion to duty is that of James N. Rager, who campaigned with the Juniata Guards (Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry) under the command of Captain William H. Irwin in the Mexican War in 1847; who, at the age of 40, marched away to the Civil War with the Logan Guards with his old company commander beside him in the ranks, and who later enlisted in the 49th P.V.I. in which Irwin was the regimental commander. Having served happily as a private during his entire army career, he died at Fort Delaware in 1864.

From the day of their return from their three months service until the close of the war in 1865, so many of the Logan Guards identified themselves by enlistment with other military organizations in the field, that the few remaining at home were not held together as a distinct organization and it was not until after the close of the war that the surviving members residing in Mifflin County, and a few who had moved to other parts, assembled together to observe the anniversary of their departure for the war at a public meeting in the Court House (April 16, 1869) with an address, and a musical program and a supper for themselves and ladies at the Red Lion Hotel.

The address on the occasion by Thomas M. Uttley, an original Logan Guard, was historic in character and listened to with close attention by a large audience who were much amused by his account of the way the "originals" deceived "Uncle Dan" Eisenbise at the time of the company's organization, which the speaker related in these words:

"This company was organized in June, 1858, by Major Daniel Eisenbise, brigade inspector for Mifflin County. The militia law of 1858 required that thirty-two members should be enrolled and uniformed before an organization could be effected and the necessary arms and equipments drawn from the state. Uniforms, in those days, were almost as expensive as they have been during the war, and many of us were not provided with the necessary funds to procure the outfit on short notice. To obviate this difficulty and get the company organized, some dozen or more appeared at the polls in rotation, to vote for officers, clad in the same regimentals, and the good old Major was thus deceived into organizing a military company in violation of the law."

(We wonder if the old Major was actually hoodwinked. After all, he was present to muster in a company of militia in which he had a deep personal interest and it is doubtful if he would question the ownership of uniforms.)



LOGANS IN REUNION — Members of the Logan Guards, First Defenders of 1861, shown at one of their reunions many years afterward. They are wearing the Medals of Honor presented them by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1891. Left to right, seated: William Sherwood, Joseph A. Miller, Henry G. Walters and James B. Ekebarger. Standing: Thomas M. Uttley, Franklin H. Wentz, Joseph A. Fichthorn and Robert W. Patton.

The year 1869 marks the organization of the survivors into "The Logan Guards Association", with their old captain, Colonel Selheimer, as president; Lieutenant (Major) Patton, vice president; Sergeant (Captain) Weber, treasurer, and Sergeant (Captain) Waream, secretary. This organization served the purpose of keeping the survivors in touch with one another, though widely scattered in various parts of the country. It rekindled their patriotic ardor and kept alive recollections of the shifting scenes and exciting experiences of the great conflict. They held annual meetings (with a few exceptions) and called the company roll — a moment's silence following the name of each deceased comrade as pronounced by the secretary. No intoxicating liquors were permitted at these gatherings.

In 1892, the surviving members of the five companies which composed the battalion that first marched into Washington banded together to form an organization named "The Pennsylvania First Defenders". This veteran group held annual meetings on April 18 in one or other of the towns from which these companies originated.

The Defenders observed the 35th anniversary of their departure for the war by staging a re-enactment of this journey on April 15, 1896, with 14 surviving members of the Logan Guards participating. At noon, the bells in Lewistown were rung and whistles sounded. The Logans assembled on the public square and, preceded by a band, marched to the railway station. Captain L. N. Slagle, commanding Company G, Fifth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, officiated as marshal. The escort was composed of members of Colonel Hulings Post No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic and the Lewistown camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. The Rev. M. S. Cressman, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, delivered an inspiring address at the station.

Upon their arrival at Harrisburg, where they were joined by the survivors of the other four companies, they attended a reception which was held in their honor at the Executive Mansion. They were quartered at the Bolton Hotel overnight. On April 16, led by the Ringgold Band of Reading (this had been the regimental band of the 25th), they marched to the station and entrained for Baltimore.

At Baltimore, they were met and greeted by a committee of the Baltimore City Council. They then marched over the route they had covered in 1861, at which time they had been threatened by an angry mob. Marching with them were the Fourth Infantry Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and several hundred members of the Maryland Division, Grand Army of the Republic. After passing in review at City Hall, the Pennsylvanians were the guests of honor at a banquet where they were addressed by both Governor Lowndes of Maryland and Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania.

"The reception was hearty and kind and went far to wipe out the ill usage received by the same men 35 years ago," reported the editor of the Lewistown Gazette. The veterans left for Washington on the evening of April 16 and received a royal welcome in the national capital. They were cheered as they marched into the House of Representatives, where they were greeted by President Grover

Cleveland. They later visited Fort Washington where the Logan Guards and the Washington Artillerists had been stationed during their service with the 25th Infantry.

The Logans — First of the First

Aside from the honor of priority awarded the battalion of five companies as a body — the first troops to reach Washington for its defense, April 18, 1861 — which the Congress of the United States was called upon on two occasions to confirm as a matter of history, there is the question of which company of the five first reached Harrisburg in response to the call of the Governor. In Mifflin County, the home of the Logan Guards, this was not considered debatable ground before the appearance of Bates' History of Penna. Volunteers, Vol. I, which gives credit to another than the Lewistown company as first to arrive at the state capital.

According to contemporary accounts, members of the Logan Guards stated at the time, and held to the statement, that they were the first troops to arrive in Harrisburg in 1861; that they neither saw nor heard of any organized force there until after their arrival; that of their own company, and perhaps of companies from other places, a few men had gone to Harrisburg in advance, on the afternoon of the 16th or the evening of that day, to get some knowledge of the situation and, in the case of the Logan Guards, to ascertain why transportation was not furnished at Lewistown when the company was at the station, ready to go, which was the only cause of the Logans not reaching Harrisburg until the next morning.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Harrisburg Patriot editorially called a halt on newspapers in different parts of the country claiming that the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, mobbed at Baltimore, April 19, 1861, was the first body of soldiers to pass through Baltimore and reach Washington at the opening of hostilities. The Patriot says: "On the afternoon of the 16th of April the National Light Infantry of Pottsville, Captain E. McDonald; the Washington Artillerists of Pottsville, Captain James Wren; the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, Captain McKnight; the Logan Guards of Lewistown, Captain J. B. Selheimer; and the Allen Infantry of Allentown, Captain Yeager, left their respective homes in answer to the President's call and went to Harrisburg. The Logan Guards were the first to arrive early on the morning of the 17th. The assertion frequently made by the Boston and New York papers that the Massachusetts regiment was the first to pass through Baltimore is not true. On the morning of the 18th the above named companies were ordered off to Washington, and started about seven o'clock, numbering five hundred and five men. About one o'clock they arrived in Baltimore — the first that had up to that time passed through.

"This number of men (five hundred and five) were sufficient to have formed seven companies, but the State Government could not recognize them as a regiment. But for this the Logan Guards would have been Company A in the First Regiment."

The Logan Guards were placed at the head of the five companies when they left Harrisburg for Washington, held that position in the

passage through Baltimore and also when they marched from the train to the Capitol building at Washington, which while not to be taken as a proof of first place from a military point of view, was at the time regarded as a mark of honor, recognized by the authorities of the state.

Again, by a joint resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved May 16, 1861, it was provided: "That the Governor procure regimental standards for all the regiments formed or to be formed in Pennsylvania, upon which shall be inscribed the number of the regiment and painted the arms of this commonwealth, and that all these standards, after the rebellion is ended, shall be returned to the Governor that they may be carefully preserved by the state."

On July 4, 1866, an imposing state demonstration was made at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on which occasion the regimental organizations returned their battle flags to the Governor and other state officials and, after some discussion as to place, the Logan Guards were assigned the right of the line by Major General Hancock who was acting as chief marshal. His decision in their favor, as we understand it, being based on the fact that the Logan Guards were the first company to report to Governor Curtin in 1861, and were therefor assigned the right of the line, which position they held from Harrisburg to Washington and therefor were entitled to that position at Philadelphia in 1866.

This decision was bitterly assailed and definitely rejected by the men of the Ringgold Light Artillery of whom a great number were present, accompanied by their famous brass band. Rejecting the position of rear guard, to which they had been assigned by General Hancock, the disgruntled Ringgolds refused to participate in the parade and went home nursing their wounds. The Ringgolds had ever contended, as do their adherents to this day, that they were the first of the five companies to arrive in Harrisburg and that the right-of-the-line position of the Logans was open to question.

In 1870 the following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives in Washington: "Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring) that a suitable medal be ordered for each member of the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania on the 18th of April, 1861."

In April, 1870, on the floor of the House, Colonel Cake, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania and a First Defender, in discussing this resolution answered some inquiries by giving in brief a history by companies of these first troops, in which he accorded the Logan Guards the first honor as to arrival in Harrisburg, but states that the Ringgolds of Reading arrived there the evening of the 16th and the Lewistown company the same day, which is more, however, than the Logans claimed for themselves, as they left town for the railroad station on the 16th, but for lack of transportation did not get to Harrisburg until the morning of the 17th.

When the resolution came up in the Senate, the Massachusetts Sixth was also included and a discussion arose as to who were the first troops to enter Washington during the war. Senators Cameron

and Scott from Pennsylvania defended their state in its claim to that honor and proved that Pennsylvania furnished the first soldiers to defend the nation's capital in 1861. We here mention incidentally, to show the trend of the discussion, what the Philadelphia Inquirer said at the time, April, 1870:

“ . . . Therefor there need be no objection to the resolution proposed by a Senator on Tuesday, recognizing service done to the country by the volunteers that first reached Washington, upon the idea that some invidious distinction is to be made. His resolution suggests nothing more than that recognition should be made of the merits of those military organizations which were best prepared to act in immediate response.”

From the Lewistown Gazette of April 7, 1876 we cull this paragraph:

“The Legislature has given the Logan Guards the precedence to which they are entitled, of being placed at the head of the roll of military organizations who responded to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861.”

After the Legislature of Pennsylvania had directed medals to be struck for the First Defenders, it became a question as to which company's name should be placed at the head of the list on the medal.

In a letter of some length to the Philadelphia Times, Colonel Selheimer complained that an injustice had been done his company in that the design for the medal had not been submitted to them for approval, nor had they been consulted in regard to the position assigned his company on it. We give an extract from this letter under date of July 27, 1891:

“The Logan Guards should be the first company on the medal. It was the first company to report to Governor Curtin in Harrisburg. Early on the morning of April 17, 1861, I called on Governor Curtin and reported my company, and at the same time asked the Governor if any other companies were in, to which he replied that no other companies had as yet arrived, that mine was first.”

A compromise was finally effected on this point by the adoption of a suggestion that the company name of the organization from each town should head the list on the medals going to that particular place, by which arrangement all medals going to Lewistown had the Logan Guards at the head of the list, and those going to other towns having their companies mentioned first.

Colonel Bosbyshell, who had charge of the Philadelphia mint at the time the medals were made and who had considerable correspondence concerning the matter, received a letter from ex-Governor Curtin, then residing in Bellefonte, in which he says:

“I have been called upon repeatedly to know which company reported to me first, and I have answered according to

the truth, the Logan Guards did report first . . . I have had to answer this question before, and took pains to examine and found that the fact was as I now state to you to be correct."

We have given this somewhat lengthy resume of the priority matter that readers may have an intelligent if not entirely satisfactory opinion of it.

In all candor, we must agree that the Ringgolds had, and have, some excellent documentary evidence to bolster one claim of being "the first of the first." In his "Four Firsts in Berks — 1861," Dr. Arthur D. Graeff, president of the Pennsylvania First Defenders Association, 1961, cites an excerpt from a news item which appeared in a Harrisburg newspaper under the dateline April 17, 1861, as follows:

"Last night about eight o'clock the Ringgold Artillery, Captain James McKnight, numbering 100 men arrived. They took up quarters at Herr's Hotel . . . Our citizens welcome them with cheers."

On the other hand, the Logans appear to be secure in their claim of being first to report at Harrisburg and of being the lead company on the journey to Washington — no evidence to the contrary ever having come to light.

After exhausting all available sources of information pertaining to first honors, it would seem as if both claims are not without reasonable support — the break in the matter being expressed in provincial phrase that neither company "got there with both feet." The Reading company may have got there first, but the Lewistown company reported first.

In the final analysis — there was glory enough for all concerned.

Logan's Banner Enshrined in State Museum

The white satin flag, handsomely designed and suitably inscribed; which the ladies of Lewistown presented to the Logan Guards in September, 1859, owes its preservation in great part to the thoughtful action of one of the old Logans, Colonel Edward E. Zeigler, who, many years ago, received the flag from the family of Colonel J. B. Selheimer and who had it secured between two panels of plate glass to prevent its destruction by the action of the air, and also had it encased in a heavy box frame.

It was conveyed to Harrisburg by Captains Franklin H. Wentz and William Weber, who were detailed for the purpose by the surviving members of the Logan Guards, and was placed among the flags of the state, where it has held an honorable place ever since. It is on display in the War Trophies Room of the State Museum in Harrisburg. This flag, now classed as a "banner" by the state, cannot be taken from its casing without causing serious damage to the material.

We have described the ceremonies conducted in Philadelphia on Independence Day, 1866, at which time the flags of the Pennsylvania volunteers were returned to the state. These flags then placed in the State Capitol, were later moved to the arsenal on account of repairs

which were being made in the Capitol building and, in 1895, were providentially removed to the State Library - Museum — thus escaping the Capitol fire of February 2, 1897.

On June 14, 1914, they were transferred to the new Capitol building and placed in the rotunda amid impressive and patriotic ceremonies. These old ensigns and standards, many of them showing evidence of having been in battle, were carried in procession through the streets of Harrisburg. The day was given up to the ceremonies attending the transfer and the program culminated in the bearers marching past the Governor and entering the bronze doorway of the Capitol, just before evening.

Thousands of residents of Harrisburg and of other places in Pennsylvania gathered to see the parade and the flag-bearers marched between lines of bareheaded men, who stood with their families to watch the flags go by.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
And let the heart have its say;
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
That you will not wipe away.

Lift up the boy on your shoulder, high,
And show him the faded shred —
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If Death could have dyed them red.

The man that bears it is bent and old,
And ragged his beard and gray,
But look at his eye fire young and bold
At the tune that he hears them play.

The old tune thunders through all the air,
And strikes right into the heart;
If ever it calls for you, boy, be there!
Be there, and ready to start.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head;
Teach him to hold it holy and high,
For the sake of its sacred dead.

The procession was led by survivors of the First Defenders, the flag of the Logan Guards, carried on this occasion by Captain Frank B. Wentz, being the first in line. This was not, of course, the original flag; but a national flag bearing the name of the Logan Guards. The four other color bearers of the First Defender companies lined up with Captain Wentz, bearing their respective flags; this being in keeping with the old orders designating the Logans as "right of the line."

A total of 322 Civil War ensigns, standards and guidons were paraded, together with 22 flags from the Spanish - American War and one from the War of 1812, combining to make a massing of colors that has never been surpassed in the state capital.

Several Mifflin Countians had a conspicuous part in the impressive ceremonies, they having been designated to carry the flags of the regiments in which they had served.

General John P. Taylor of Reedsville, who had just passed his 87th birthday, bore the regimental flag of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which he had commanded during the war.

Joseph M. Owens, who as a schoolboy left the McAlisterville Academy to join the ranks, enlisting first in the 151st and later in the 205th P.V.I., carried the flag of the latter organization.

Lewis H. Ruble bore aloft the colors of the 46th Infantry, he having been a member of Company A, which was locally known as the Second Logan Guards.

Byron Carpenter, of Company F, 107th Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Thomas F. McCoy of Lewistown, was appointed to carry the flag of his old regiment.

Isaiah Leightly, of Yeagertown, carried the colors of the 148th Infantry.

W. H. Bratton carried the flag of the 112th — carried it under a handicap, we may add, he having lost an arm on the battlefield.

Among other Mifflin County veterans present were William Weber and Joseph Fichthorn (both old Logans), Richard Shatzler, John Martin, S. B. Weber, John Garrett, John Davis and Joseph Hughes.

About the middle of 1960, a large segment of the American people awoke to the realization that the spring of 1961 would mark the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War. This awareness prompted scores of historical, patriotic and civic organizations to begin to formulate long-range plans for the appropriate observance of this most important anniversary — plans that embraced the entire four years of the war and ranging in magnitude from a simple memorial service to a full-scale re-enactment of a major engagement of the great conflict.

People suddenly became deeply interested in this internicine struggle of nearly a century ago and libraries were swamped with requests for histories of, or books pertaining to, the Civil War. The country was deluged with a torrent of books concerning this subject — some of them excellent, many mediocre, and not a few — trash.

Attics and cellars were scoured for suddenly-remembered relics or mementoes of the Great Rebellion; these, in most instances, the owners would exhibit to friends and neighbors with justifiable pride. Conversely, the opportunity to make a quick profit of a few dollars caused too many persons to immunize themselves to sentimental qualms (if sentiment, indeed, existed) and to haggle with dealers in antiques (with whom we have no quarrel) to obtain the highest possible price for these ancient tokens, which did not exclude the love letters of the soldier to his wife or sweetheart.

Newspapers and magazines gave wide and extended coverage to "The War," thereby performing a public service of the highest order,

while the majority of the producers of calendars, matchbooks and ceramic products handled the subject with sentient good taste and the dignity it deserved. Other manufacturers, with an eye on the almighty dollar, spewed forth tons of "Civil War souvenirs" that were an offense to the intelligent mind and the discerning eye.

We are of the opinion that a new low was reached in this category in the production of a replica of the Confederate ensign for use as a beach towel. What price glory?

During the latter months of 1960, the Board of Directors of the Mifflin County Historical Society, by unanimous consent, approved a motion for the Society to take due cognizance of, and to appropriately observe, the approaching centennial years of the Civil War. To attain this objective, Garver M. McNitt, president of the Society, appointed the following members to serve as a Civil War Centennial Committee: Willis R. Copeland, chairman; C. Roy Long, co-chairman; J. Martin Stroup, W. Randall Leopold, James F. Morgan, Harry W. Price, Jr. and George A. Ross. At a later board meeting, this committee was authorized to proceed with plans for the erection of a memorial in honor of the Logan Guards — this memorial to be in the form of a bronze plaque inscribed with the names of the company's members according to the muster-in roll, and to be placed at a suitable location in Lewistown with due ceremony.

It being necessary to secure the required funds largely by public subscription, no definite date was indicated for the dedication of the memorial, the board being of one mind in the conviction that the patriotic citizens of Mifflin County would generously respond to the appeal and that the required funds would be realized at some time during the span of the four centennial years.

In the meanwhile, in Reading, Allentown and Pottsville, men imbued with patriotic zeal and local civic pride, were busily engaged in laying the groundwork for a centennial ceremony commemorating the arrival of the five pioneer companies of volunteers in Harrisburg in April, 1861. After having requested and being duly assured of the support of Mifflin County, through the medium of its Historical Society, a series of meetings was held in Pottsville and Harrisburg during the winter of 1960-61, which resulted in the formation of the Pennsylvania First Defenders Association and the formulation and completion of plans for the First Defenders' centennial commemorative ceremony.

A permanent organization was effected at a meeting held in Pottsville on December 17, 1960, at which the following officers were duly nominated and elected: Dr. Arthur D. Graeff, president; Leo L. Ward, first vice president; Willis R. Copeland, second vice president; W. Reese Super, secretary, and James F. Haas, treasurer. Walter S. Farquhar of Pottsville was named as chairman of publicity. It was also decided that the members of the Association should consist of the officers and three men representing each of the five companies of the First Defenders. This table of organization was instituted with the Logan Guards being represented by J. Martin Stroup, W. Randall Leopold and Harry W. Price, Jr.

The whole-hearted cooperation of Colonel Daniel Rogers, commanding the 213th Artillery Group (Air Defense) and Lieutenant Colonel Merrill W. Goss, commanding the Third Squadron, 104th Armored Cavalry Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, made it possible for the Association to successfully carry out their most ambitious project — of having each company of First Defenders represented at the ceremony by the guard unit that was its lineal descendant.

These officers assigned line officers from their commands to serve with the five sub-committees as military consultants and liaison officers, the members of the Lewistown group being highly pleased with the selection of Captain Milton K. Brandt, Jr., commanding Headquarters Troop, Third Squadron, 104th Armored Cavalry, as their military representative. Captain Brandt's keen personal interest in the project was the equal of that of any member of the Association and contributed largely toward the ultimate success of the venture.

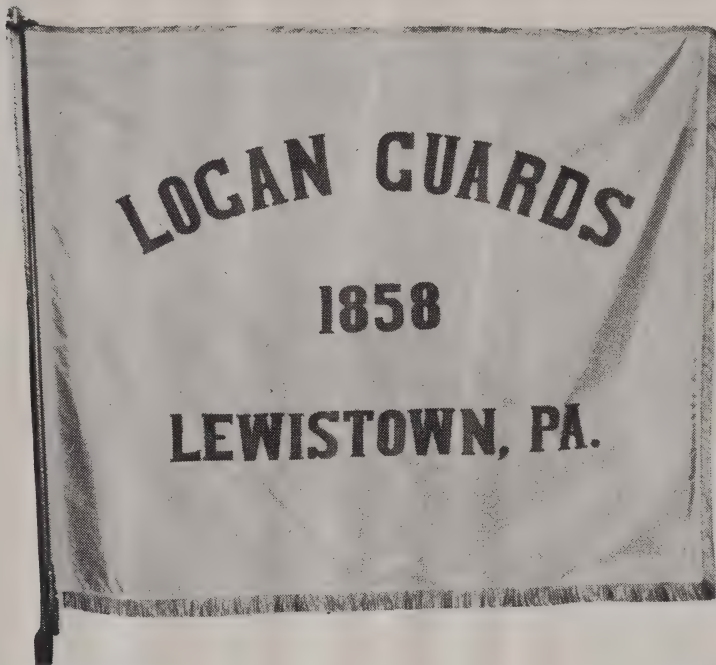
The Mifflin Countians conceived the splendid idea of having their military unit march behind a replica of the old Logan Guard flag and, with this end in view, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin Stroup made a detailed examination of the original banner at the Capitol and returned with a set of specifications which enabled work on the banner to begin at once.

The replica, of white taffeta with matching fringe, was skillfully sewn by Mrs. William R. Weyman of Lewistown, while the oil portrait of Chief Logan, gazing at the far-off mountains, the whole encircled by a conventional wreath and surmounted by the motto, "Heroic Acts Win Immortality," is a tribute to the artistry of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth T. Wilson, Jr. of Strodes Mills.

It being impossible to observe the reverse side of the original flag on account of its extreme fragility and with no records to guide them, the Flag Committee had applied on the reverse side the legend, "Logan Guards — 1858 — Lewistown, Pa.," in blue block letters and numerals. It is our candid opinion, based on the observation of similar flags of the period, that this legend is absolutely correct.

First Defenders' Centennial — 1961

The official accolade to the First Defenders' centennial ceremony this year was brought about by a member of the committee from Lewistown who also represented Mifflin County in the General Assembly of the State Legislature. The Hon. Harry W. Price, Jr. proposed to his colleagues from Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties that, as representatives of the counties that produced the five companies of First Defenders, they should unite in drawing up and presenting a bill to the legislators wherein the week of April 16-22, 1961, should be officially designated as "The First Defenders Centennial Week." This meritorious and bi-partisan piece of legislation was speedily passed and was enacted into law when Governor David L. Lawrence signed the proclamation in the presence of members of the five sub-committees, the Logan Guards being represented by Willis R. Copeland and Captain Milton K. Brandt, Jr.



REPLICA OF LOGAN GUARD FLAG — Pictured above is an exact copy of the Logan Guard flag now in the State Museum. It was made and used in the centennial ceremonies at Harrisburg, April 1961. The replica is in the museum of the Historical Society in Lewistown Municipal Building.

"With the designation of this centennial," Governor Lawrence said, "we are commemorating a most important event in Pennsylvania history. Historically, in times of crisis, Pennsylvania and its people have responded quickly to the nation's needs. In no other incident is this type of responsibility more dramatically illustrated than in the response to the call for volunteers by President Lincoln.

"The action is a significant landmark in the history of Pennsylvania's military establishment, the Pennsylvania National Guard, successors to the Pennsylvania Militia."

In Harrisburg, Sunday morning, April 16, 1961, an overcast sky with more than a hint of rain, caused Major John H. Runkle to most seriously deliberate as to whether the ceremonies should be held on the steps of the Capitol, where a reviewing stand had been set up by the State Historical and Museum Commission, or whether they should be transferred to the security and shelter of the Capitol's rotunda.

Major Runkle, who at one time had held the office of National Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and who was still an ardent participant in the activities of the organization, had long been preparing for this day and was keenly feeling his responsibility for the success, or failure, of the ceremony. He had labored long and faithfully to set up the mechanics of the event, working mostly behind the scenes, and he was determined that the weather should not deter him from the successful completion of his mission.

As he was pondering the situation, the sound of music caused the crowd, which had been milling about the Capitol grounds, to rush to view the parade which was coming up Third Street in strict military formation with the bands playing in regulation cadence.

Units of the Sons of Union Veterans Reserves and of the North-South Skirmishers Association, clad in blue uniforms of Civil War type, marched as escort and honor guards for the long column of steel-helmeted guardsmen which filled the street for nearly as far as the eye could see, and once again, after the lapse of a century, the flag of the Logan Guards passed in review. With bearers and guards uniformed in Union blue, a 34-star national ensign and the white standard of the Logans waved at the head of the long column of troops, in which the leading unit was the lineal descendant of the Logan Guards, Headquarters Troop of the Third Squadron, 104th Armored Cavalry, commanded by Captain Milton K. Brandt, Jr. and Lieutenant Melvin Hughes. At the risk of being deemed repetitious, we would once again inform our readers that the Logan Guards held "the right of the line."

Following the cavalrymen came the Headquarters Battery, 51st Artillery Brigade and Headquarters Battery, 213th Artillery Group, representing the Allen Infantry; Battery B, Second Gun Battalion, 213th Artillery Group, representing the National Light Infantry; the 408th Ordnance Detachment and Battery D, Second Gun Battalion, 213th Artillery Group, representing the Washington Artillerists and Headquarters Battery, Second Gun Battalion, 213th Artillery Group, representing the Ringgold Light Artillery.

Major Runkle made his decision — the ceremonies would be held indoors.

In the softly illuminated and cathedral-like vastness of the Capitol's rotunda, hundreds of men, women and children stood in reverent silence to witness the impressive ceremonies that marked the centennial commemoration of the response of the First Defenders to their President's appeal for volunteers.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Riddle, Pastor Emeritus, Lewistown United Presbyterian Church, officiated as chaplain; while Major General Henry K. Fluck, commanding the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, ably presided as master of ceremonies.

The reading of President Lincoln's Proclamation for Volunteers by the Hon. Harry W. Price, Jr. was followed by the impressive mustering-in ceremonies — reminiscent of similar ceremonies of a hundred years past. The troops were called to attention while company commanders made their reports and delivered their muster rolls. The troops representing the First Defenders were then "sworn in" by the same muster-in oath that was taken by their predecessors in April, 1961.

Dr. S. K. Stevens, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, delivered the principal address, his subject being "The Pennsylvania War Effort." Dr. Stevens and his assistant, Dr. S. W. Higginbotham, had rendered yeomen service in the formulating of plans for this commemoration, and were largely responsible for its success.

The Ringgold Band aided materially in preserving the Civil War atmosphere by playing several patriotic airs originating in that period, some of which we had not heard since we were a schoolboy. The people of this great nation should hear more of this type of music.

The Camp Curtin Junior High School Band also took part in the musical program.

Following the pronouncement of the benediction by Dr. Riddle, the audience removed to the plaza where two sections of Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery, of the North-South Skirmishers Association, were standing by to fire a salute.

The last shot of the salute crashed out — the smoke drifting up through the tree branches — and the centennial ceremony had passed into history.

In the progress of the gigantic internecine struggle, so many and such brilliant services were rendered that the timely march of the First Defenders was little noted.

But the value of their presence in the capital, when rebel invasion seemed certain, cannot be overlooked in any fair estimate of the causes which led to the nation's triumph.

It must be regarded as one of the links in that great chain of events seemingly planned by a Divine Providence for the country's deliverance.

The echoes of the bugles that sang out along the Potomac and the Shenandoah, the Tennessee, the Rapidan and the Rappahannock have long since died away down the corridors of time. The great wars of the Twentieth Century have welded North and South together and there are no longer Yankees or Rebels, but only Americans; there is neither victor nor vanquished — there remain only sacred memories and hallowed ground.

Mifflin County Men in 50 Companies

Although the Logan Guards are the best known Mifflin County military unit of the Civil War period, we must not lose sight of the fact that several other companies and groups originated in the county and it is our intention to make this chapter a summary of enlisted companies and groups in the order of time they left Mifflin County to enter the service from 1861 to 1865 inclusive. In this form it will prove useful for reference. It includes the emergency troops as well as volunteers for long and short terms. The list is given so far as we are able to gather the facts in each case, and should inaccuracies be discovered, they must be attributed to lack of information.

The Burns Infantry of Lewistown left town early in the morning of the 20th of April, 1861. They became Company I in the 7th Pennsylvania Infantry. Term of service, three months. Thirty men from McVeytown enlisted in this company.

A small squad of Mifflin County men were in Company I and perhaps other companies of the 15th Pennsylvania Infantry, organized for three months service. Left April 20, 1861.

A few men from the county enlisted in Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry, for the three months term. Left April 26, 1861.

A small squad were in the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, a three months regiment. Left in April, 1861.

A large squad of Mifflin County men enlisted in the original Bucktail Regiment, known as the 42nd of the Pennsylvania Line, and also as the 13th Reserves, First Rifles and Kane Rifles. Left early in June, 1861.

Mifflin County men formed parts of companies in the 34th Pennsylvania Infantry, known as the 5th Reserve, a three years regiment. Left above the middle of June, 1861.

Mifflin County men enlisted in the 36th Pennsylvania Infantry, known as the 7th Reserve, for a three years term. Left in June, 1861.

A few men from the county were in the 62nd Pennsylvania Infantry, organized in July, 1861, for three years service.

Men from Mifflin County were in the 31st Pennsylvania Infantry, known as the 2nd Reserve. Three years term. Left Harrisburg in July, 1861.

Some men from the county were in the 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, organized late in July, 1861, for three years.

The Mifflin County Dragoons of the Kishacoquillas Valley, with headquarters at Reedsville and Milroy, believed to be the first company

in the state to tender its services to the Governor — date of offer, January 28, 1861. The 44th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line and the 15th Reserve, but best known as the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, mustered in the Dragoons as Company C. This was a three years regiment. The company left on August 7, 1861, mounted on Mifflin County horses.

A few Mifflin County men enlisted in Company C of the 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry, recruited in August, 1861, for three years.

Second Logan Guards, Lewistown, Company A of the 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, three years service. Left August 26, 1861. The first full company to report to the Governor under the second call for troops in 1861.

Milroy Zouaves, or Potts Guards, Company H, 49th Pennsylvania Infantry. Three years term. Left August 29, 1861.

Second Burns Infantry, Lewistown, Company E, 49th Pennsylvania Infantry. Three years term. Left September 3, 1861.

Governor Guards, McVeytown, Company K, 49th Pennsylvania Infantry. Term, three years. Left September 11, 1861.

Belleville Fencibles, Company C, 45th Pennsylvania Infantry. Three years term. Left September 27, 1861.

A few men from the county enlisted in the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry which left Harrisburg for the southwest in the middle of October, 1861.

A group of fourteen men from Newton Hamilton, under Captain David B. Jenkins, were in Company F, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 113th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. Term of service, three years. Left in October, 1861. Company I also had a squad from this county.

A squad of Mifflin County men under Captain Seth Benner was recruited for the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry for three years service. They left in October, 1861.

A few men in the 79th Pennsylvania Infantry, three years term. Left Pittsburgh for the southwest, October 18, 1861.

A small squad from Mifflin County was in the independent cavalry company known as the Anderson Troop, recruited for escort and headquarters duty with Generals Anderson, Sherman and others in the fall of 1861.

A few men in the 55th Pennsylvania Infantry, three years term. Left Harrisburg on November 22, 1861.

Companies in the 53rd Pennsylvania Infantry, three years term, organized in the fall of 1861, had recruits from Mifflin County.

Mifflin County men, enlisted in 1861, joined the 12th U. S. Cavalry and the 18th U. S. Infantry.

Men from this county were in the 84th, 87th and 93rd Pennsylvania Infantry, all recruited in 1861.

A large group under Captain Gilbert Waters enlisted in Company L, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 92nd of the Pennsylvania Line,

known as the Lochiel Cavalry. Three years term. Left Harrisburg for the southwest, November 20, 1861.

Nale Light Infantry of Lewistown, Captain E. W. H. Eisenbise, Company F, 107th Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisted for three years service. Left February 11, 1862.

Some men from the county were in the 157th Pennsylvania Infantry. Left in February, 1862. Three years term.

Company K, 131st Pennsylvania Infantry, Captain Joseph S. Waream, enlisted for nine months term. Left August 6, 1862.

Company D, 131st Pennsylvania Infantry, Captain David A. McManigal, enlisted for nine months term. Left August 9, 1862.

A group of thirty-five men under Captain George W. Soult enlisted in Company H, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry (Second Bucktails), for three years service. Left August 23, 1862.

Keystone Guards, Lewistown, Captain John A. McKee, Company A, 4th Infantry, Pennsylvania Militia. Emergency men to protect the southern border of the state. Left September 13, 1862.

Erwin Guards, McVeytown, Captain William Macklin, Company C, 4th Infantry, Pennsylvania Militia. Emergency men to protect the southern border of the state. Left September 14, 1862.

Company F, Milroy, Captain James M. Brown, 18th Infantry, Pennsylvania Militia. Emergency men to protect southern border of the state. Left September 16, 1862.

Kishacoquillas Cavalry, Captain John Stroup, headquarters in Belleville, Company M, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 161st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. Three years term. Left September 19, 1862.

A small group of men from the county were in Company D, 151st Pennsylvania Infantry. Nine months term. Left in October, 1862.

Mifflin County men enlisted in the 126th, 130th, 143rd and 148th Pennsylvania Infantry, recruited in 1862.

Independent militia company, infantry, Captain Absalom B. Selheimer, volunteered to repel invaders in an attempt to reach and destroy the Pennsylvania railroad at Mount Union via Shade Gap. Left June 16, 1863.

Independent militia company, infantry, Milroy, Captain James E. Johnson. Garrisoned the block house at Mount Union for protection of the Pennsylvania railroad and defended the roads southward. Left June 19, 1863.

Independent militia company of cavalry, Kishacoquillas Valley, Captain William Mann, Jr., on duty as mounted scouts in Fulton County. Left June 17, 1863.

Independent militia company of cavalry, McVeytown and vicinity, Captain J. Trimble Rothrock. Left June 16, 1863, on scout duty at Mount Union and vicinity. Entered the service for a six months term, then re-enlisted for three years. Became Company E of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 181st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

Independent militia company, infantry, Lewistown, Captain David B. Weber. Left for six months service in June, 1863.

Some men in the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 182nd of the Pennsylvania Line, six months term, re-enlisted for three years. Mustered in June 23, 1863.

Some in the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 180th of the Pennsylvania Line, organized in the summer of 1863.

Company A, Lewistown, Captain H. A. Eisenbise, 36th Pennsylvania Militia. Three months term. First company in the state to report at Harrisburg for "Gettysburg militia campaign." Provost guard at Gettysburg after the battle. Left June 28, 1863.

Company H, Milroy and vicinity, Captain Ralph Maclay, 36th Pennsylvania Militia. Three months term. Engaged in clearing up the Gettysburg battlefield. Left June 30, 1863.

Company F, Newton Hamilton and vicinity, Captain James C. Dysart, 46th Pennsylvania Militia. Left July 1, 1863.

Group of over forty men from Newton Hamilton and vicinity under Captain Edward B. Purcell united with a Johnstown infantry company and formed Company F of the 194th Pennsylvania Infantry; one hundred days men. Left July 19, 1864.

A group of twenty-eight men from the county were in the 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the 152nd of the Pennsylvania Line. Left in January and February, 1864.

Company D, Lieutenant James C. Dysart, 184th Pennsylvania Infantry, three years service, was composed largely of Mifflin County men. Left in April, 1864.

Companies H and I, 210th Pennsylvania Infantry, recruited in the summer of 1864, had a large number of Mifflin County men in their ranks.

Company H, Captain Moses F. Cunningham, 184th Pennsylvania Infantry, three years service, was mainly recruited in Mifflin County. Mustered in during the fall of 1864.

Company H, Lewistown, Captain Absalom B. Selheimer, 195th Pennsylvania Infantry; one hundred days men. Left July 20, 1864.

A group of seven men in Company K, 195th Pennsylvania Infantry; one hundred days men. Left July 22, 1864.

Company F, Lewistown, Captain Jacob F. Hamaker, 205th Pennsylvania Infantry; one year men. First group, forty men, left August 23, 1864. Balance left August 29.

Company K, Kishacoquillas Valley, Captain Frank B. McClenahan, 205th Pennsylvania Infantry; one year men. Left August 30, 1864.

Companies D and G of the 205th also contained men from this county, who left about the same time.

Company C, Lewistown, Captain Absalom B. Selheimer, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry; one year men. First company to enter Camp Curtin in response to the last call made for volunteers. Left February 6, 1865.

A number of men enlisted for one year in Company I, 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry, in the spring of 1865.

Also groups in two of the companies recruited in the spring of 1865 for one year and assigned to the 101st Pennsylvania Infantry.

Mifflin County colored men were in the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Infantry, enlisted in June, 1863; in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, enlisted in January, 1864; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 32nd, 41st, 45th and 127th regiments of U. S. colored troops, recruited in Pennsylvania in 1863, 1864 and 1865.

CREDITS

The author gratefully gives due credit and recognition to the following sources of information and inspiration:

"History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," 1861-65, Samuel P. Bates, 1869.

"History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys," Everts, Peck and Richards, 1886.

"The First Defenders," Heber S. Thompson, 1910.

"Philadelphia in the Civil War," Frank H. Taylor, 1913.

Henry Cuyler Bunner; poem, "The Old Flag."

Joseph B. Heitman, for photostatic copies of the pages of the Logan Guards' Morning Report and Muster Book.

Mrs. James T. Sterrett, for Logan Guards' Roll Book, 1858-59-60, and other related papers.

George R. Frysinger, who, as editor of the "Lewistown Gazette" during the Civil War years, bequeathed to posterity a veritable treasure trove of contemporary news stories and editorials which proved to be the most prolific and factual source of material to this chronicler, who used many of them verbatim.

J. Martin Stroup, my friend and colleague, whose encouragement and advice were an ever-present source of inspiration during the writing of this history.

My wife, who would, at times when the muse was quiescent, gently remind me of impending deadlines.

W. R. C.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Heads of Families in Mifflin County, Pa., 1790 (Including present Mifflin, Juniata, and part of Centre County) — Compiled from the Federal Census and County Tax Lists (1,400 names) arranged alphabetically by townships; 114 additional names evidently overlooked by the census taker. \$1.50.

1957 Revision of The Genesis of Mifflin County, Pa. — A history of the period before 1789. Includes Revolutionary records and list of pensioners. Tells of the aborigines, explorers, early settlement, Indian Wars, The Revolution, and formation as a county. New edition includes three maps, two pictures, and four pages of text not in original. By Raymond M. Bell and J. Martin Stroup. \$1.50.

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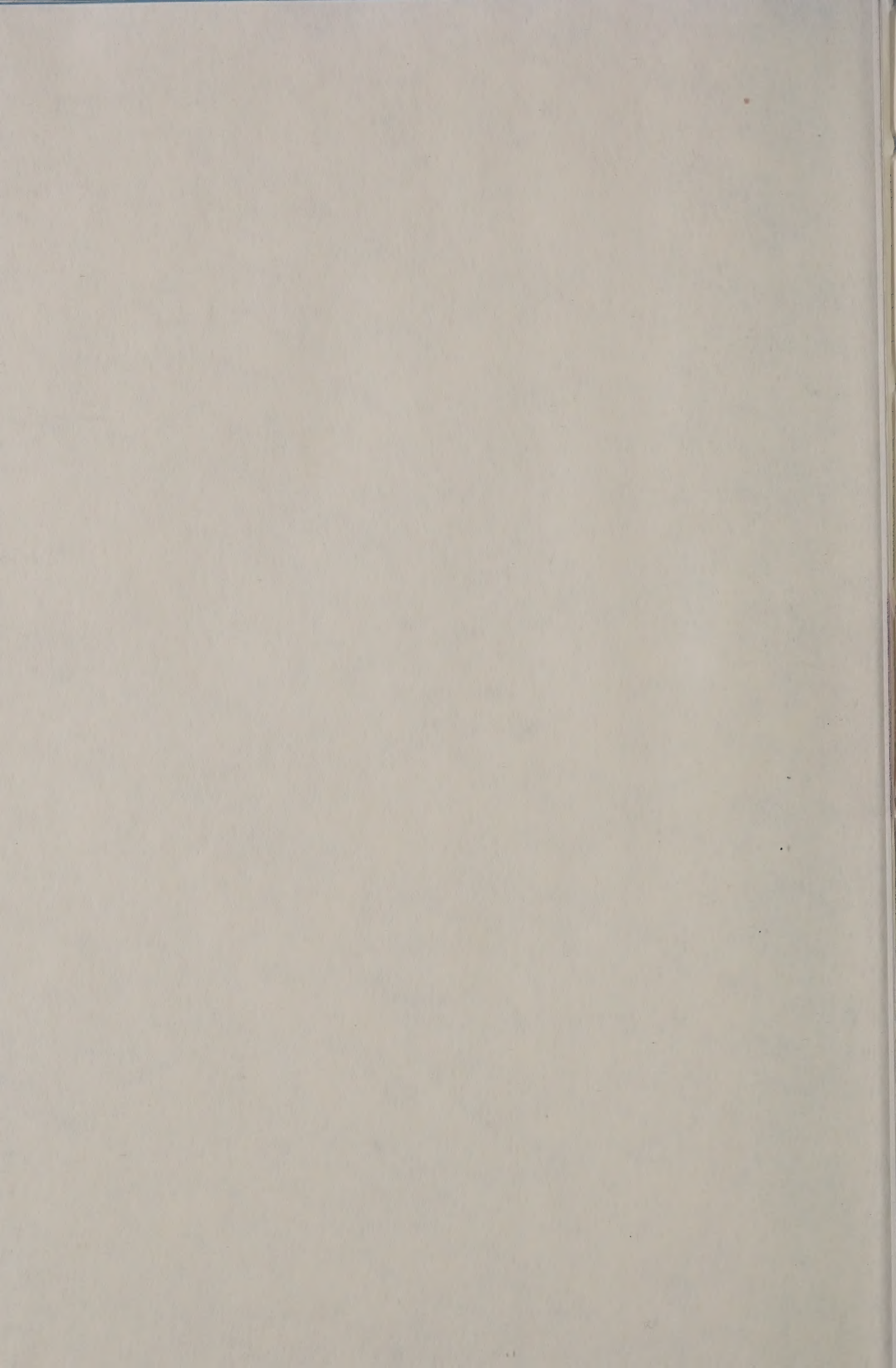
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